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U. S. Department of Agriculture



CROONENBERG
Greenbrier's own new Holly

Greenbrier Farms, inc.

NORFOLK • VIRGINIA

Greenbrier Greetings

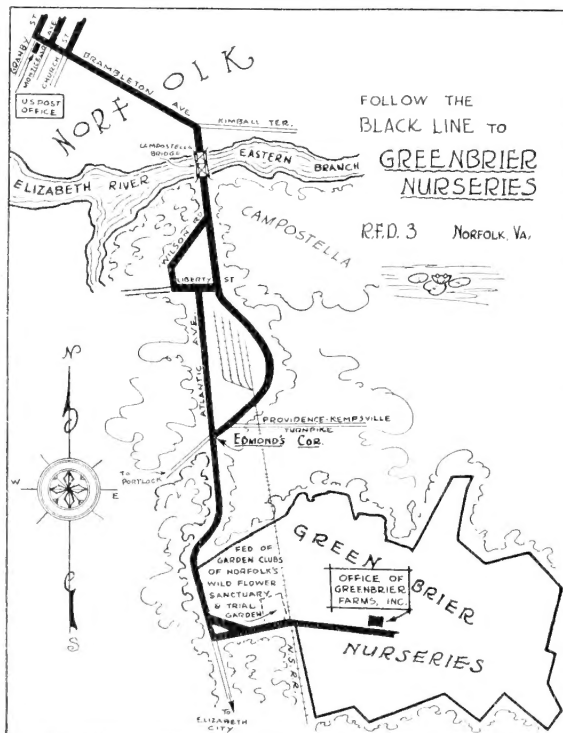
WHEN the World War ended, this section of Norfolk County was merely a portion of the great Dismal Swamp, covered by a dense growth of trees, shrubs, weeds, and vines. Discovering that this section of Virginia was in a climatic zone between North and South where could be grown successfully the plants from both sections, we began to acquire and clear land here.

We began in 1920 with two acres of Apple trees; today our holdings are in the neighborhood of 5000 acres, 2400 of which are under cultivation, and we clear off a new section about every year as new land is required. In addition to this property we have a branch nursery at Roanoke Island, N. C. This virgin black soil not only produces plants quickly but gives them the finest root system that we have ever seen on plants grown anywhere.

We have tried to crowd into this Catalogue a good part of the things we grow, but since we love plants as well as try to make a living growing them, we are always looking for newer and better kinds. We have a few plants of hundreds of things which are not included, some because of quantity, others because we have not had time to thoroughly test them out. If you are in need of any plant material not listed here, write us; we may have the particular things you are looking for.

Hollies and other plants which do not usually transplant any too well acquire such a good root system in this loose soil that we never worry about our plants not succeeding.

We use special care to have our plants true to name and will cheerfully replace or refund the money for any plants which should prove untrue, if notified within a reasonable time.



AN IMPORTANT part of our business is big-tree moving. We have the most modern equipment and are prepared to move any tree that can be safely moved.

If you have a new home and want immediate effect, you can have it; no need to wait for little trees to grow up to furnish shade, fruit, or flowers. Just let us move some mature trees in for you and in a year your place will look like a real home.

In addition to the Nursery business, we have a complete Landscape Department and shall be glad to figure on your garden problems. A moderate fee is charged for landscape plans, but this charge may be deducted from your bill if we furnish the plants and do the planting. Let our landscape people look over your grounds and make suggestions; they may surprise you by the improvements that can be made at small cost.

We are equipped to serve you; all we ask is the opportunity.

A Garden Picture

The picture below is not that of an ordinary city lot but is a glimpse across the outdoor living-room of a well-landscaped and well-planted home.

Our thought in using this color plate was to show how little plant material is required to make a beautiful picture when the ground-plans are good.

The Greenbrier Farms collection of plants includes hundreds of species and varieties of plants—the rare things as well as those commonly seen. Our Landscape Service is competent to design plantings for large estates as well as modest yards.

With this large stock of plant material to draw on, a Landscape Service to lay out the planting, and our modern tree-moving equipment to transport the difficult specimens, it is possible, in a very short time, to develop a picture just as enticing as that shown below.

As will be seen in the picture, the small evergreens were selected especially for their respective places, and it is only by careful selection of the individual plants that such an effect is possible. That is why we are so anxious for you to call at the Nursery and select the plants that will best meet your needs.



A Camellia Trio



SARAH FROST

Sarah Frost

One of the best-known Camellias is this compact-growing variety with medium-sized, very double flowers of deep rose-pink. It is a handsome flower and a fast-growing bush which is generous with its bloom.

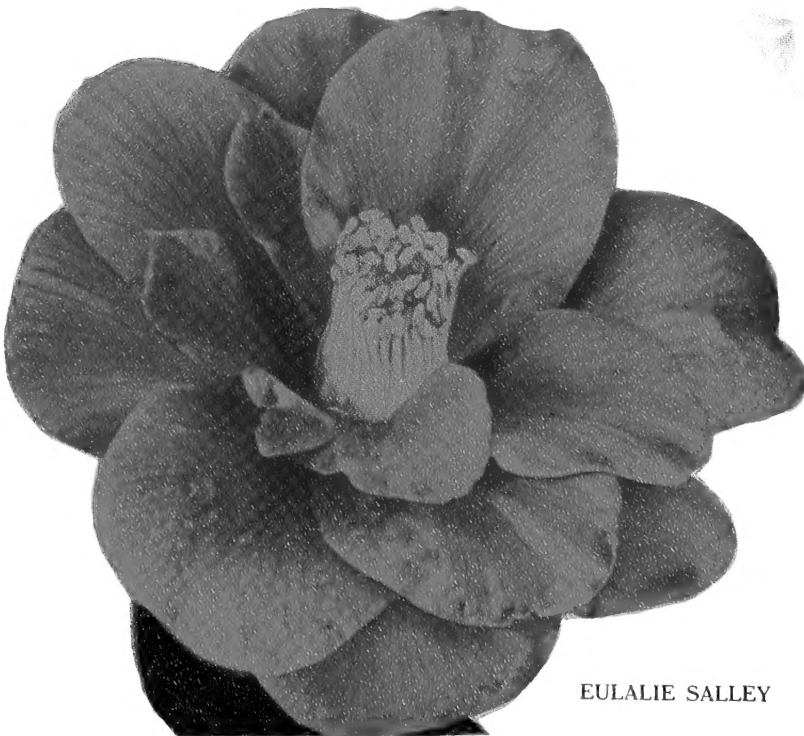
A splendid variety for the beginner, it is so good that it should be in every collection large or small.

Herme

A spectacular flower of large size and loose peony form. Its color is a variegation of pink and red with white edges to the petals. The flower is really much more attractive than the accompanying picture would indicate. The blooms are sweetly scented.



HERME



EULALIE SALLEY

Eulalie Salley

Large, single, deep crimson flower with crinkled petals like those of a poppy. The blooms are from 4 to 5 inches across and have a very decided and pleasing fragrance. We consider this one of the finest Camellias ever grown. The plants are hardy and it is a splendid grower. Stock is very limited.

Camellias



Camellia japonica, commonly known throughout the South as Japonica, is a native of China where it is an ever-green tree 35 to 40 feet tall.

Camellias have been grown in southern gardens for a century or more, and at one time were probably the most popular shrub in the South. They had a lull for a

while but now are becoming more popular than ever!

We have a large collection of the finest named Camellias in all types from four-petaled singles to the fully double, heavy-petaled varieties so perfect in form that they look as though made of wax. See color illustrations on page 4 and back cover.

ABBREVIATION: The letters *M.G.* after the names mean that the variety came from *Magnolia Gardens*

ABBY WILDER. Peony-shaped white flower with occasional pink flakes throughout the petals.

ALBA COMPACTA. Very large; full double; pure white. Midseason.

ALBA PLENA. Snow-white, 4-inch blooms, perfectly imbricated. Early. Slow growth.

ALBA SIMPLEX. Beautiful, large, single flowers of pure white.

ALBA SPLENDENS. M. G. Semi-double, pure white flowers with yellow stamens.

AMABILIS. A poppy-like semi-double flower of pure white with golden stamens. Mid-season.

AMERICANA. Double pale blush or flesh-colored blooms, striped with deeper shade of pink.

ANNA FROST. Double, deep pink to light red flowers with a few white spots. Mid-season.

AUSTILL PINK. Semi-double pink flowers of medium size; stamens intermingled with center petals.

BELLA RAMONA. Big, double flowers with large petals of light pink profusely striped and splashed crimson.

BLACK PRINCE. Double flowers of medium size, blackish red in color. A tall, fast grower. Late-flowering.

BRASSENIE. Full, double; white, marbled rose-red. Plant has large, round leaves and is a low grower. Rare and unusual.

BRILLIANT. Full, double; red of most brilliant shade. Bushy plant with dark glossy foliage. Midseason.

BROOKLYANA. Double; deep pink with white spots and blotches. Bushy growth.

BROWN'S RED. Dark red, semi-double flowers. Pointed, dark green foliage.

CALEB COPE. Full double, pink flowers. A beautiful rare Camellia. December to February.

CAMEO PINK. Full double; light pink. Larger than Pink Perfection but of identical form. A fine cut-flower.

CAMPBELL. Full double; dark red. Large, dark foliage. Fast growth. Does best in shade. Late.

CANDIDISSIMA. Full, double, wax-like flowers of pure white. Free bloomer. Early.

CAPTAIN MARTIN'S FAVORITE. M. G. Very fine double red.

CARNATION. Bright red flowers of carnation form. Very early.

CELTIC ROSEA. Semi-double blooms of flesh-pink with golden stamens. Slow growth.

CHALMER'S PERFECTION. Full double; pink, slightly darker than Pink Perfection. Early to midseason.

CHANDLERI. Large blooms of dark cherry-red to light pink, irregularly blotched white.

CHANDLERI ELEGANS. Large, loose, 7-inch flowers of cherry-red with white variegations and blotches.

CHEERFUL. Clear, bright cherry-red; double. Sets enormous quantities of buds.

CHEERFULNESS. Full, double, deep rose blooms are produced in profusion. Slow growth. Midseason.

CLUSTER RED. Large; loose; double red, almost scarlet. Has a high-center bloom that gives the appearance of two or three flowers in one.

C. M. HOVEY (Magnolia King). Full, double flowers, 4 to 5 inches across, of dark red marbled and speckled snow-white.

COLLETTI MACULATA. Semi-double red flowers with occasional white spots. Slow-growing bush. Very choice.

COLONEL FIERY. Large, double blooms of glowing crimson. Late.

COMMON CAMELLIA. See Alba simplex and Rubra simplex.

CORAL SIMPLEX. M. G. Single blooms, 6 inches across, of an exquisite shade of coral-pink.

COUNTESS OF ORKNEY. Large bloom of loose peony form; color is white striped with rose. Extremely slow growth.

DAIKAGURA VARIEGATED. Large peony-like blooms of deep pink marbled with white. Early.

DERBYANA. M. G. Semi-double blooms of deep pink or light red.

DIXIE. Double blooms of deep rose-pink. Profuse bloomer.

DUC DE NEURS. M. G. Handsome double red.

DUC D'ORLEANS. Large, peony-shaped flowers of creamy white flecked with pink.

DUKE OF WORCESTER. M. G. Variegated white and purple. Stunning and unusual.

ELIZABETH. Full, double, medium-sized white flowers with an occasional pink bloom. Late.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA. Large, brilliant red blooms of peony form with twisted centers. Very choice.

EMPRESS. M. G. Blooms large, semi-double, rose-pink with crepe-like petals. Early.

EULALIE SALLEY. Large, single, deep crimson bloom with crinkled petals and pleasing fragrance. Very fine.

FANNY BOLIS. Six-inch red flowers, blotched with white; enormous petals. Beautiful foliage.

FEASTI. Double, imbricated blooms, some white, others pink, and others white marked pink. Late.

FIREBRAND. M. G. A very handsome large double crimson flower.

GIGANTEA. Red and white flowers of peony form. Spreading bush with large leaves.

GLOIRE DE NANTES. Semi-double, bright red blooms with tints of rose and twisted center petals.

GLORIOUS. M. G. Large; variegated shell-pink and white.

H. A. DOWNING. Very large, loose, peony-shaped flowers of deep rosy red. Low, bushy, slow growth.

HALEY'S MONARCH. Large semi-double flowers of bright red. Vigorous plant.

HARTIGAN DOUBLE RED. Fine double bright red.

HELEN OF TROY. M. G. Very good semi-double red.

HERME. Huge peony-type blooms, white, variegated pink and red; sweetly scented.

HITES' PINK. Large, pink flowers, slightly semi-double; lovely yellow stamens. Choice.

IMBRICATA. Large, imbricated bloom of cherry-red, center petals marked with white.

IMURA. Immense, semi-double, snow-white flowers, 5½ to 6 inches across. A fine mass of yellow stamens fill the center. Mid-season.

JARVIS RED. Semi-double blooms of deep blood-red; stamens intermingled with center petals.

JOHN LANG. Full, double blooms of light pink, outer petals darker.

JULIA DRAYTON. M. G. Large, salmon-pink flowers, lighter toward center.

KELLINGTONIA. Orange-red blooms blotched white. Large peony type.

KUMUSAKA. Large, deep pink flowers of peony form. Very early. Tall, slow growth.

LA BELLE PECHE. M. G. Pink and white; semi-double; very large.

LADY CAMPBELL. Full, double, light red. Profuse bloomer. Fast-growing bush.

LADY VANSITTI. Semi-double flowers of a distinct shade of red. Midseason.

LA REINE. White flowers, striped carmine.

LARGE DOUBLE RED. M. G. 145. Large; dark red; full double. Hardy, upright plant with very dark green foliage. As yet unnamed.

LILY WHITE. Pure white, double flowers.

L. M. CROMARTIE. M. G. Fine semi-double red.

LUCAS RED SEMI-DOUBLE. Red with yellow stamens among the petaloids.

LUCAS SEMI-DOUBLE. Large flowers with two or three rows of clear rose-pink petals; prominent yellow stamens.

MME. DE STREKALOFF. Blush-pink flowers with darker blotches and stripes. Peony type.

MME. LE BOIS. Cherry-red; cup-shaped; double.

Camellias continued on page 8



ILEX CASSINE ANGUSTIFOLIA

Evergreen Hollies

- ILEX AQUIFOLIUM. English Holly. One of the finest of all with large, distinct foliage. Red berries.
- I. AQUIFOLIUM PENDULA. Weeping English Holly. A drooping form of the above. Red berries.
- I. AQUIFOLIUM PYRAMIDALIS. Ascending branches. Red berries.
- I. AQUIFOLIUM VARIEGATA. Leaves variegated with silver and gold. Striking type. Red berries.
- I. CASSINE. Dahoon Holly. A native of the Lower South with berries of dull red.
- I. CASSINE ANGUSTIFOLIA. Narrow-leaved form of the above.
- I. CASSINE MYRTIFOLIA. Similar to I. Cassine angustifolia but with narrower leaves.
- I. CASSINE MYRTIFOLIA XANTHOCARPA. A form with yellow berries.
- I. CORNUTA. Chinese Holly. Compact-growing plants eventually reaching 10 to 20 feet, according to location. Oblong leaves, 3-pointed at the apex, and unusually attractive red berries.
- I. CORNUTA BURFORDI. A more globose form with drooping branches and leaves. Red berries.
- I. CRENATA. Japanese Holly. Dwarf plants which are slow-growing and extremely hardy. The berries of all varieties are black.
- I. CRENATA CONVEXA (bullata). Dwarf plants with glossy leaves which are almost round.
- I. CRENATA HELLERI. Dwarf plants only 6 to 8 inches tall.
- I. CRENATA MICROPHYLLA. The Little-leaf Japanese Holly has leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or less in length.
- I. CRENATA ROTUNDIFOLIA. Especially glossy round leaves.

Ilex · Holly



Beautiful at all times, the Hollies, with their shiny, irregularly formed foliage and attractive berries of scarlet, orange, or black, are among the most important ornamentals one can have on the home-grounds. The red-berried varieties appear to great advantage at Christmas-time. The plants increase in beauty year by year and are better than a first-class investment. Unless listed as male, our plants are all pistillate or female, and, the cuttings having been taken from berried plants, can be depended on to bear fruit. The male or staminate plants have beautiful foliage but, of course, lack the berries.

- I. FUJISANENSIS. A newcomer from the slopes of Japan's sacred mountain with glossy leaves and numerous red berries.
- I. GLABRA. Inkberry. Native black-berried Holly which does well almost everywhere.
- I. INTEGRATA. A large red-berried Japanese Holly of strong tree form.
- I. LATIFOLIA TARAJO. Strong-growing tree form with long, oblong leaves. Red berries.
- I. OLDHAMI. A rare red-berried Holly which we believe will become popular when better known.
- I. OPACA. American Holly. Beautiful shapely trees when full grown. They are easy to grow and hardy quite far north.

- I. PERNYI. A slow-growing Holly with beautiful small shiny foliage. Red berries.
- I. PERNYI COMPACTA. Compact-growing type of the above. Red berries.
- I. PERNYI VEITCHI. Leaves somewhat larger and broader than the above with 4 or 5 rigid spines on each side. Red berries.
- I. ROTUNDA. Tree form with round foliage and bright red berries.
- I. VOMITORIA. Yaupon Holly. A southern native closely related to Cassine. It reaches a height from 10 to 12 feet if left unpruned. Small foliage. Scarlet berries in unusual quantities.
- I. VOMITORIA PYRAMIDALIS. Pyramidal form of the above. Red berries.



ILEX OPACA, HOWARD

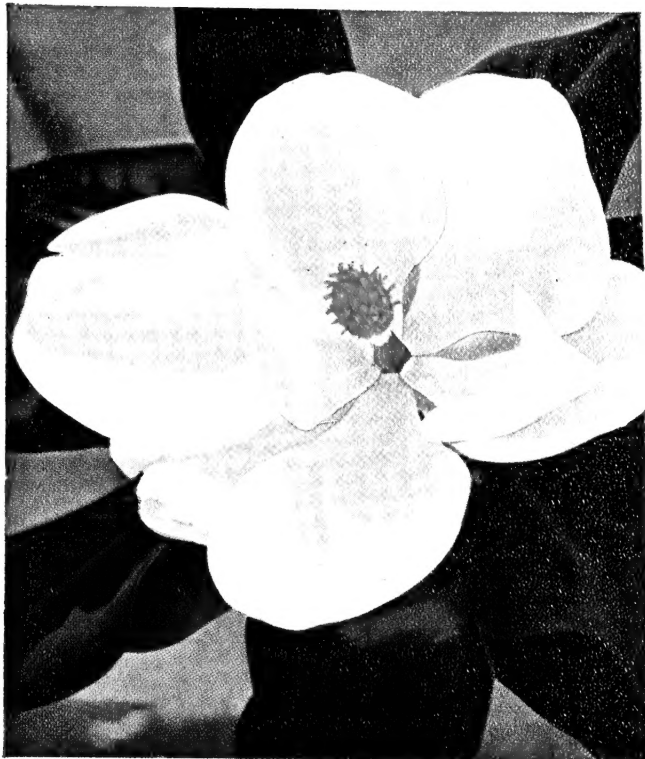
Deciduous Hollies

- ILEX LAEVIGATA. Smooth Winterberry. A deciduous Holly whose brilliant red berries are especially relished by birds. Makes a fine hedge plant. Very attractive after the foliage turns yellow in autumn.
- I. VERTICILLATA. Black Alder; Winterberry. Like the smooth Winterberries the Black Alders are fine hedge plants and the birds like the red berries.
- I. VERTICILLATA POLYCARPA. An improved form with numerous berries.



ILEX CORNUTA BURFORDI

- I. OPACA, CROONENBERG. A tree form with very dark green foliage, quite large and spiny. Its red berries are produced very early, in fact, three-year-old plants will have their branches weighed down with brilliant fruit. Illustrated in color on front cover.
- I. OPACA, HOWARD. Very dark glossy foliage with some spines. Bright red berries.
- I. OPACA, HUME NO. 2. Large, spiny leaves and big red berries.
- I. OPACA, TABER NO. 3. Large, dark green foliage and bright red showy berries.
- I. OPACA XANTHOCARPA. Fine variety with yellow berries.



THE FLOWER



THE SEED



THE TREE

Magnolia grandiflora

The great Bull Bay is a native ever-green which, when in a position it likes, sometimes reaches 80 feet, making a dark green pyramid on which will show, in places, the brown underside of some of the leaves. An impressive picture at any time, but when carrying its great white fragrant saucers, 7, 8, 9 and 10 inches across, there just isn't anything in the world to compare with it. The trees bloom three to four months in summer, over which long period one may enjoy these great creamy white saucers with their attractive stamen mass. The bloom is followed by oval seed-pods from which the brilliant red seeds protrude.

CAMELLIAS, continued from page 5

MADONNA. Full, double, flesh-pink, streaked with rose. Late.

MANTEO. A large, full double red found growing in Manteo, N. C., on Roanoke Island. Early midseason. We consider it one of the best reds.

MARCHIONESS OF EXETER. M. G. Salmon-pink, occasionally marked with white; fully double. Dwarf, spreading plants.

MARGARET LAWRENCE. M. G. Semi-double deep pink blooms $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches across. Named for wife of the inventor of Whirlwind Motor.

MATHOTIANA ALBA. Large; double; pure white. Strong growth. Late.

MATHOTIANA ROSEA. Huge, double bloom of deep pink. Fast grower. Very beautiful.

MATHOTIANA RUBRA. Large, double flowers of deep red. Midseason.

MATSUKASA ("Pine Cone"). Full, double flowers, rose-red speckled white, petals narrow and pointed. Foliage marbled with creamy streaks. Late.

MAURY PINK. Semi-double, pale pink flowers on a fast-growing plant. Suitable for hedges.

MIKENJAKU. Large, semi-double bloom of rose-pink, marbled white. Petals frilled and twisted. Slow growth.

MONARCH. Deep pink flowers composed of a collar of large petals around a mass of stamens and short petals.

NAGASAKI. Semi-double rose-pink blooms streaked with white. Very slow growth. Late.

NOBILISSIMA. Pure white; tuft of small petals in the center. Strong-growing plant.

OTOME. Large, double blooms of light pink. Slow growth.

OTOME WHITE. Full double bloom of pure white. Bushy, slow growth. Midseason.

PERIGUIANA. Double white flowers. Midseason.

PINK BALL. Soft pink, peony-shaped blooms with dull green foliage. Slow growth. Midseason.

PINK PERFECTION. Dainty shell-pink; very double. Freely produced from November to March.

PINK STAR. Bright rose-pink blooms of peony form with pointed outer petals. Slow growth.

POMPEIAN RUBRA. Large, double, red flowers.

PRINCE EUGENE NAPOLEON. Medium-sized, peony-shaped flowers of blood-red. Early.

PRINCESS BACHANACHI. Full, double flowers of dark red marbled with white. Lasts for many days on the tall plants.

PRINCESS OF WALES. M. G. 176. Pure white, very dainty flowers. An exquisite miniature of Alba plena.

PROFESSOR C. S. SARGENT. Crimson flowers of large peony form. November to March.

PURITY. Full, double, white blooms, splendid for cutting. Very slow growth. Late.

PURPLE EMPEROR. M. G. 85. Very large, fully double flowers of the deepest red with purplish veins.

RED AND WHITE. M. G. 173. Full peony-shaped flowers of clear red mottled with white.

RED HERME. A true Herme plant with a clear red flower.

REV. JOHN BENNETT. Semi-double blooms of salmon-pink; golden stamens mingle with center petals.

REV. JOHN G. DRAYTON. Deep pink blooms of loose peony form, the wavy petals intermixed with golden stamens. Early.

ROSE EMRY (XMAS CHEER). A very hardy plant with deep red blossoms of tight peony form. Prolific bloomer.

ROI LEOPOLD. A rose-colored bloom of imbricated form.

RUBEL VIRGINALIS. Peony-type bloom with large outer guard petals and a center of petaloids. Late.

RUBRA SIMPLEX. Lovely large single flowers of dark red.

SARAH C. HASTIE. M. G. Peony-type bloom of pale pink. Early.

SARAH FROST. Rose-pink, double flowers of medium size. Late.

SEMI-DOUBLE BLUSH. Almost single blush-white flowers which are very lovely.

SINGLE PINK AND WHITE. M. G. 56. Beautiful single white flowers striped with light pink; petals pointed. Resembles water-lily in form. Very choice.

SOPHIA. A large variegated flower of cherry-red and white. Very early and very free bloomer.

STAR WHEEL. Peony-type bloom shaped like a wheel; deep rose in color. Slow growth. Midseason.

SWEETI VERA. Large flower of loose peony form; flesh-pink, streaked with rose. Slow growth. Midseason.

T. K. TRICOLOR. Both pure white and red flowers are borne on the same plant. Excellent.

T. K. VARIEGATED. Semi-double flowers of two shades of pink with occasional white markings. Midseason.

TRICOLOR. Variable, nearly single flowers of white, pink, and variegated on the same bush.

TRICOLOR SEIBOLDI. Medium-sized, semi-double blooms of white, mottled and flecked red and pink.

TRIPHOSA. M. G. Very large; single; white, with showy golden stamens.

VARIEGATA. Semi-double blooms of deep rose streaked with white. Late.

VARIEGATA PLENA. M. G. Large cherry-red blooms irregularly spotted with white.

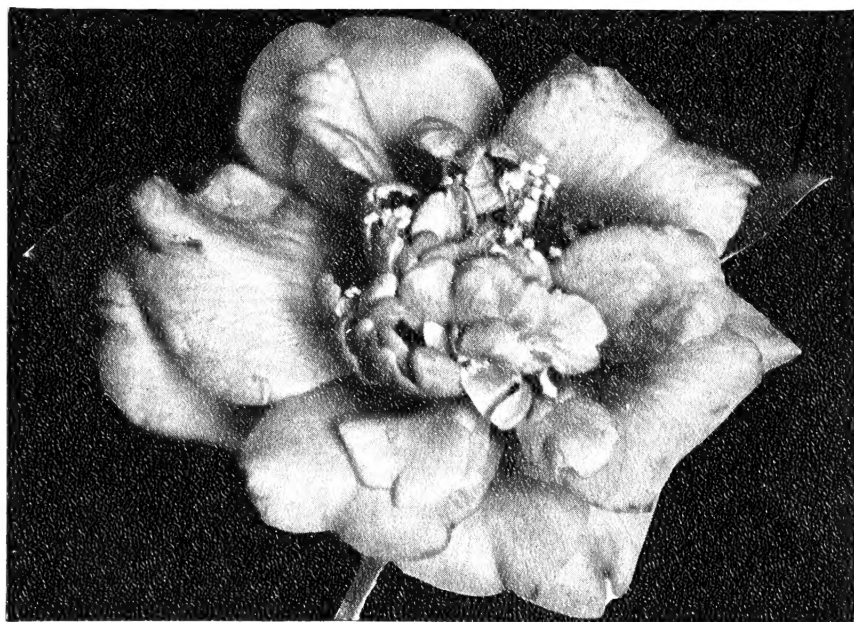
VENUS. M. G. 122. Semi-double; light pink. Very choice.

VICTOR EMANUEL. Large, peony-shaped blooms of dazzling red. Medium-fast growth. Midseason.

WANCHESE. Fine, very large, double red flowers found on an old estate in the town of Wanchese, N. C., on Roanoke Island.

WM. S. HASTIE. M. G. Full double, deep vermilion-red. Late. Slow growth.

XMAS CHEER. See ROSE EMRY.



Camellia, Jarvis Red. See page 5

Camellia Sasanqua Varieties

The Sasanqua species, known in Japan as "Kotsubaki," bloom early, beginning in October in the Lower South and thereby add to the period for enjoying these fine flowering shrubs.

BRILLIANCY. Large, single flowers of bright cherry-red.

CLEOPATRA. Semi-double; deep pink. Lovely.

CRIMSON BRIDE. Single crimson blooms of medium size.

DAWN. Semi-double, ivory-white blooms, the petals edged flesh-pink. Slow growth.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH. Single; soft pink, with golden stamens.

MINE-NO YUKI. Creamy white, peony-shaped flowers with golden stamens.

SINGLE PINK. Dainty pink, single flowers like Cherokee roses.

SINGLE RED. Single red flowers in profusion.

SNOW-ON-MOUNTAIN. Large, loosely double flowers of pure white; delightfully fragrant.

WHITE BUTTERFLY. Single white flowers, the petals edged with delicate flesh-pink.

Flowering Shrubs



The Greenbrier collection of Flowering Shrubs is one of the most extensive in this country, and includes not only the familiar things, but novelties and rare plants, some of them offered here for the first time. There are shrubs to fit all localities and conditions including tender things for the Lower South and perfectly hardy ones for customers in the North, all of them desirable plants for

the home-grounds as well as material for parks and street planting. With this fine collection of "different" material to select from, home-owners have an opportunity to increase the attractiveness of their grounds at very reasonable cost. A visit to our nursery usually proves to be a horticultural treat. Why not come and select the plants you want?

AMELANCHIER OVALIS. A European Service-Berry or Shadbush with abundant white bloom in early spring. An attractive shrub at all times.

ARONIA ARBUTIFOLIA. Red Chokeberry. An ornamental shrub to 10 feet with bright red fruit in autumn, which remains through winter.

A. MELANOCARPA. Black Chokeberry. Rarely over 4 feet tall and has black berries.

BACCHARIS HALIMIFOLIA. Groundsel-Bush; Salt Bush. A hardy coastal native shrub of splendid habit which becomes a cloudy mass of soft downy white from its seed-pods in late fall. Height, 10 feet.

BERBERIS THUNBERGI. Japanese Barberry. This well-known shrub plant, if grown naturally, makes fine specimen shrubs bearing small inconspicuous flowers in spring followed by a showy crop of vivid scarlet berries in the fall.

B. THUNBERGI ATROPURPUREA. Red-leaved Barberry. Similar to the above, but when planted in full sun the foliage is bright red.

B., TRUEHEDGE COLUMNBERRY. Upright Barberry. Compact-growing, upright plants with heavy foliage which takes on brilliant autumn tints. Makes beautiful specimens or splendid hedges. Pat. 110. Illustrated in color on page 16.

B. WILSONÆ. Wilson's Barberry. A deciduous or half-evergreen variety which sometimes reaches 6 feet tall. Flowers golden yellow, followed by salmon-red fruit.

BUDDLEIA. Butterfly Bush. These fine shrubs, beloved by butterflies, grow from 5 to 10 feet tall and bear long spikes of deliciously fragrant flowers during the late summer and fall. They should be pruned back hard every year.

B. DAVIDI, CHARMING. The flowers are an attractive shade of lavender-pink. Illustrated in color on page 17.

B. DAVIDI, DUBONNET. A new variety with fine spikes of red flowers. Illustrated in color on page 14.

B. DAVIDI MAGNIFICA. The popular Butterfly Bush with deep rose-purple flowers. Illustrated in color on page 14.

B., ILE DE FRANCE. Rosy violet and purple flowers in large spikes. Illustrated in color on page 17.

CALLICARPA AMERICANA. Beauty Berry. A shrub to 6 feet with 6-inch foliage and bluish flowers from May to July, followed by violet fruit. Not hardy North.

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS. Sweet Shrub; also known as Carolina Alspice and Strawberry Shrub. A graceful shrub 7 to 8 feet high with velvety maroon-colored flowers having an unforgettable fragrance. Illustrated in color on page 30.

CARYOPTERIS INCANA. Blue Spirea. A shrub to 5 feet which often dies back in winter like a perennial. Lovely blue flowers in small clusters in autumn.

CELASTRUS ARTICULATUS (orbiculatus). Chinese Bittersweet. Long-leaved, shrubby plants with orange-yellow berries used for winter decorations.

C. SCANDENS. False Bittersweet. Shrubby climber with yellow flowers in June and orange, yellow and crimson berries in autumn.

CHÆNOMELES LAGENARIA (Cydonia japonica). Japanese Quince. A shrub to 10 feet with brilliant scarlet flowers in May. Rich, spicy fragrance. Illustrated in color on page 30.

C. LAGENARIA PYGMÆA. A very dwarf variety of the above.

CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA. Sweet Pepperbush. Shapely shrub up to 8 feet with erect spikes of white flowers filling the air with a peppery fragrance. Blooms all summer.

C. ALNIFOLIA ROSEA. A Sweet Pepperbush with pink flowers.

CORNUS AMOMUM. Silky Dogwood. Late-blooming variety with red stems and corymbs of white flowers in June. Its blue berries are attractive in autumn.

C. KOUSA. Japanese Dogwood. Floral heads, 5 to 6 inches across, very abundant in June and lasting at least a month, becoming pink with age. Red berries.

C. SANGUINEA. Bloodtwig Dogwood. Grows to 10 to 12 feet high and as broad. Its greenish flowers and black fruit are unattractive, but it has red branches and the autumn color of the foliage is about that of Spanish leather.

C. STOLONIFERA FLAVIRAMEA. Yellow-twig Dogwood. Important because of its attractive yellow branches in winter.

CYDONIA. See Chænomeles.

CYTISUS SCOPARIUS. Scotch Broom. Shrubs to 6 feet with rich green foliage and masses of small yellow flowers in spring and summer. Birds are fond of the seeds.

DEUTZIA GRACILIS. Dwarf Deutzia. A low shrub 3 to 4 feet high with lovely sprays of white flowers.

D. GRACILIS ROSEA. A pink-flowered sort of the above.

D., MAGICIAN. Shrub of medium height and vigor with large panicles of pink blossoms shaded purple.

D., MONT ROSE. A shrub to 5 feet with blossoms bearing a rose glow.

D. SCABRA, PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. Shrub to 8 feet with large white flowers tinted pink. Blooms in May.

ELÆAGNUS MULTIFLORA. Gumi; Fall Olive. A 3-foot shrub with spreading branches, reddish brown bark, and yellowish white flowers with silvery and brown scales followed by red fruit of a pleasant flavor. Birds are very fond of the berries.

E. MULTIFLORA CRISPA. Cherry Olive. A 6-foot shrub with an abundance of dark red fruit in June and July. Also liked by the birds.

ELÆAGNUS PUNGENS VARIEGATA. Shrub to 15 feet with foliage margined with yellowish white. Fruit red, silvery, brown.

E. UMBELLATA. Fall Cherry Olive. To 18 feet high with scarlet fruit in early fall which is relished by birds during the winter.

EUONYMUS ALATUS. Winged Euonymus. A deciduous shrub to 8 feet with cork-winged branches. Small yellowish flowers. Foliage turns rosy scarlet and crimson in autumn. Dull purple fruit with scarlet seeds which protrude.

E. AMERICANUS. Brook Euonymus; Strawberry Bush. Deciduous shrub to 8 feet with pink fruit.

EXOCHORDA RACEMOSA (grandiflora). Pearl Bush. Shrub 8 to 10 feet high covered in May with starry white blossoms. Should be pruned each year.

FORSYTHIA INTERMEDIA SPECTABILIS. Border Forsythia. The most spectacular of the Golden-Bells with large deep yellow flowers in profusion. Very early. Illustrated in color on page 19.

F. SUSPENSÆ FORTUNEI. Fortune's Forsythia. An erect shrub to 10 feet with golden yellow flowers. Very early.

HAMAMELIS MOLLIS. Chinese Witch-Hazel. Small tree with leaves to 6 inches long and yellow flowers from January to March. Calyx red inside.

H. VERNALIS. Shrub to 6 feet with yellow flowers from January to March. Calyx lined with red.

H. VIRGINIANA. Common Witch-Hazel. Shrub to 15 feet with 6-inch foliage. Blooms in September and October. Calyx brownish yellow inside.

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS. Althea; Rose of Sharon. Strong, upright shrubs to 10 feet high, making fine specimen plants. They bloom in August and the flowers last well.

AMPLISSIMUS. Double; red.

ARDENS. Double; purple.

BICOLOR. White, red splotch.

BOULE DE FEU. Double; bright red.

DUCHESSE DE BRABANT. Double; crimson.

JEANNE D'ARC. Double; pure white.

LADY STANLEY. Double; blush-pink.

PÆONIFLORUS. Double; white, cherry eye.

PULCHERRIMUS. Double; clear pink.

RUBIS. Single; red.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS GRANDIFLORA. Hills-of-Snow. A 4 to 5-foot shrub bearing, in July, large heads of white flowers. Prune severely in spring.

H. MACROPHYLLA OTAKSA. French Hydrangea. Dwarf plants with immense heads of pink and sometimes blue flowers in midsummer. The blue color can be obtained by adding iron filings to the soil. Illustrated in color on page 18.

Flowering Shrubs continued on page 12

Magnolias



Few flowering plants can equal the Magnolia in full bloom. From the evergreen Bull Bay with its occasional flower here or there, to the deciduous varieties with their bare branches covered with flowers, there are types and varieties to please everyone.

Evergreen

- MAGNOLIA COMPRESSA** (*Michelia compressa*). An evergreen tree to 40 feet with 4-inch oblong leaves and fragrant yellow flowers 1 inch across.
- M. GRANDIFLORA**. See page 7.
- M. GRANDIFLORA ROTUNDIFOLIA**. An interesting variety of the Bull Bay with broad, nearly blunt leaves.
- M. VIRGINIANA** (*glauca*). Sweet Bay. Fragrant white flowers 3 inches across in June.

Deciduous

- MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA**. Cucumber Tree. A deciduous tree blooming with the leaves. Greenish yellow flowers followed by red fruit 4 inches long.
- M. ACUMINATA CORDATA**. Yellow Cucumber Tree. Canary-yellow flowers lined with purple appear in May, followed by red fruit.
- M. DENUDATA** (*conspicua*). Yulan. Creamy white, sweet-scented flowers 6 inches across, in April.
- M. KOBUS**. A Japanese tree growing to 80 feet in its native land. White flowers 4 to 5 inches across appear before the leaves.
- M. LILIFLORA**. Lily-flowered Magnolia. A shrub to 10 feet with oval leaves to 7 inches long. The flowers are purple outside, white inside, and come before the leaves.
- M. LILIFLORA NIGRA**. Flowers dark purple outside, pale purple inside.
- M. OBOVATA**. Tall trees with leaves up to 1 foot long. Flowers white, fragrant, to 7 inches across. Scarlet fruit to 6 inches long.
- M. OBOVATA DISCOLOR**. A type having a purple base on the outside of the petals.
- M. PARVIFLORA SEMI-PLENA**. White, fragrant flowers to 4 inches across, with crimson stamens.

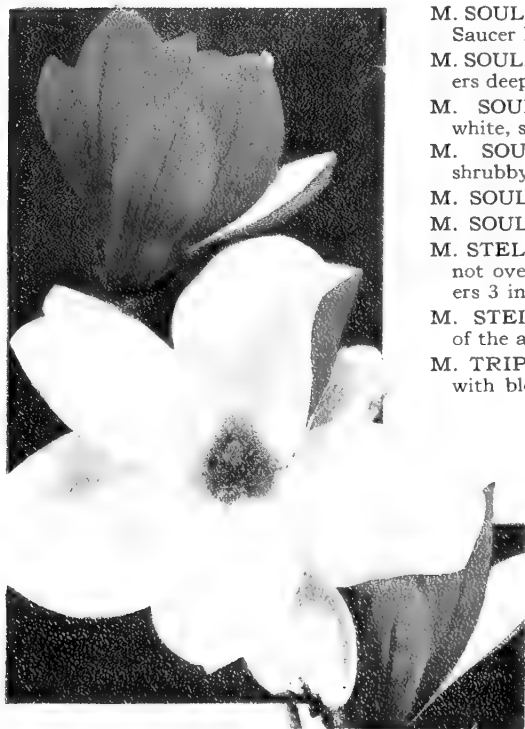
- M. SOULANGEANA**. Saucer Magnolia. Small tree with very large white flowers more or less purplish outside and often fragrant.
- M. SOULANGEANA ALBA SUPERBA**. Large Saucer Magnolia. A pure white form.
- M. SOULANGEANA ALEXANDRINA**. Flowers deep purple at base outside.
- M. SOULANGEANA BROZZONI**. Blooms white, shaded purple.
- M. SOULANGEANA LENNEI**. A more shrubby tree. Flowers deep crimson outside.
- M. SOULANGEANA NIGRA**. Dark red.
- M. SOULANGEANA RUSTICA**. Rose-red.
- M. STELLATA**. Star Magnolia. A round bush not over 10 to 12 feet high. Pure white flowers 3 inches across.
- M. STELLATA ROSEA**. A light pink form of the above.
- M. TRIPETALA**. Umbrella Tree. Large tree with blooms 8 to 10 inches across.

M., WATERLILY. A hybrid of *M. stellata* and *M. Soulangeana* which we believe to be one of the finest Magnolias in existence. The pyramidal plant, more bushy and twiggy than *M. stellata*, blooms in great profusion two to four weeks later than that variety, thus escaping late freezes. The blooms are from 4½ to 6 inches across, with 20 to 30 petals. Buds are flesh-pink and the open flower blush-pink. A distinct Magnolia originated by Greenbrier Farms.

M. WATSONI. Sweet-scented, creamy white flowers 5 to 6 inches across.



MAGNOLIA, WATERLILY



MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA LENNEI



MAGNOLIA STELLATA



NANDINA DOMESTICA

Nandina domestica

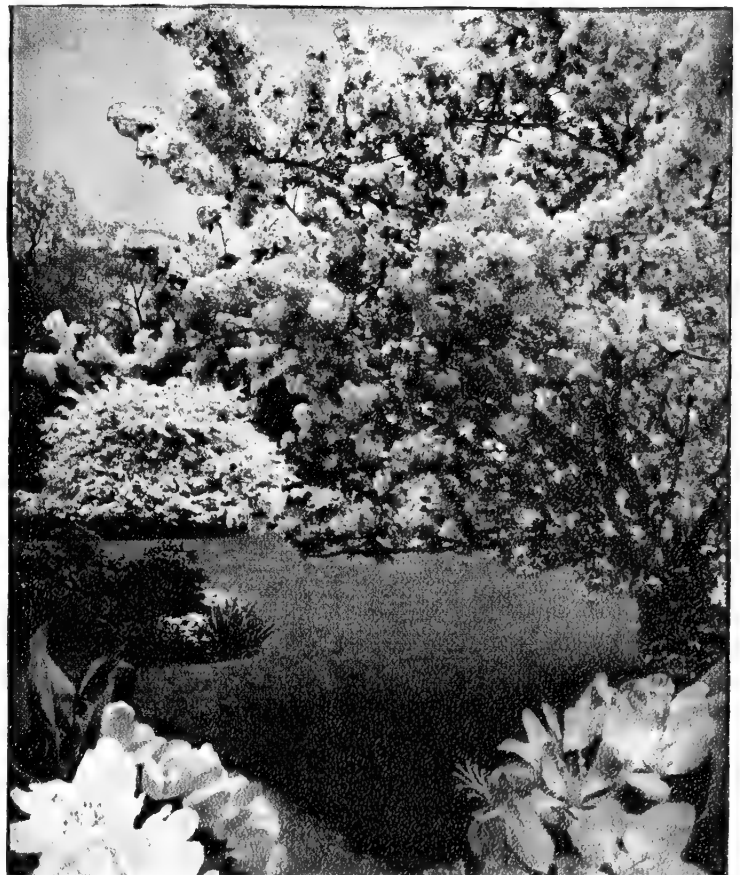
Nandina is an Oriental plant which does best south of Washington, although plants will live and produce some fruit quite a way north of there. Planted in the shade, it remains evergreen, but given a protected place in the sun, the foliage takes on a lovely red tint in the fall which, added to the great panicles of bright red berries, presents a striking fall picture. Known as a "good-luck plant" in its eastern home, it is usually planted near the house and is sometimes called the "Heavenly Bamboo."

Flowering Trees and Shrubs

We have spoken of the Flowering Crab-Apple and other flowering trees elsewhere, but have used this picture to show another effect gained by using this kind of material in connection with a perennial border and a nice lawn.

Again we want to extend our invitation to you to visit the Greenbrier Farms and see these fine plants growing.

We believe that you will be better satisfied if you will come and pick out the plants you want, and we may be able to give you some good advice about the planting of them.



FLOWERING CRAB

FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued from page 9

HYDRANGEA MACROPHYLLA, FRENCH HYBRIDS. Fine mixture of pink, blue and wine-red colors. Just the thing for anyone who does not care for separate colors.

H. MACROPHYLLA, TROPHEE. A red-flowered variety of the French Hydrangea which is very pleasing.

H. PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. Pee-Gee Hydrangea. The familiar small tree-like shrub that grows 8 to 10 feet with great heads of white flowers which gradually turn pink. Illustrated in color on page 17.

HYPERICUM AUREUM. Golden St. John's-Wort. Shrub to 4 feet with 1 to 2-inch golden yellow flowers in July and August.

H. CALYCINUM. Aaron's-Beard. A spreading St. John's-Wort which is useful as a ground-cover and bears yellow flowers in midsummer.

H. CHINENSE. Small-leaf Chinese Privet. An evergreen shrub 2 feet high with 2-inch bright yellow flowers.

H. DENSIFLORUM. Shrub to 5 feet with 1-inch yellow flowers in August and September.

H. MOSERIANUM. Gold-Flower. Half-evergreen shrub 12 to 15 inches high bearing golden yellow flowers with a soft brushlike center from midsummer until fall. Makes a nice low hedge. Illustrated in color on page 19.

H. PROLIFICUM. An evergreen shrub to 5 feet with 3/4-inch yellow flowers in cymes.

JASMINUM NUDIFLORUM. Winter Jasmine. A small, spreading shrub bearing bright yellow flowers early in the spring before the foliage.

KERRIA JAPONICA PLENIFLORA. Double-flowered Kerria. From 6 to 8-foot graceful shrub bearing double pompon-like yellow flowers in May and June.

KOLKWTZIA AMABILIS. Beauty Bush. A shrub to 6 feet high, very upright, with slightly arching branches covered with gay light pink bells in May and June.

LAGERSTRAEMIA INDICA. Crape-Myrtle. With good care these natives of China will develop into trees 15 to 20 feet tall; a plant of this size in full bloom is a picture one never forgets. The flowers, which appear in summer and last for several weeks, are of peculiar formation, being fringed and wavy in outline and outstandingly beautiful. The Crape-Myrtles are reliably hardy as far north as Baltimore, but specimens are sometimes seen in protected situations much farther north. They can be treated somewhat like a perennial; protect the roots and the new shoots, like phlox, will produce fine bloom.

The Greenbrier Collection includes Pink, Shell-Pink, White, Watermelon-Red, Lavender, and Purple. Illustrated in color on page 19.

LONICERA BELLA ALBIDA. White Bell Honeysuckle. A shrub to 10 feet with white flowers in May and June followed by red fruit in July and August.

L. FRAGRANTISSIMA. Winter Honeysuckle. An evergreen shrub with deliciously fragrant white flowers in March followed by red berries during late summer.

L. MORROWI. Morrow Honeysuckle. A shrub to 12 feet with greenish leaves and cream-white flowers in May and June followed by orange fruit. Illustrated in color on page 18.

LONICERA TATARICA ROSEA. Tatarian Honeysuckle. An 8-foot shrub with pink flowers in early June, followed by scarlet fruit.

L. TATARICA RUBRA. A deep pink variety of the above.

MERATIA PRÆCOX. Wintersweet. A 10-foot shrub bearing quantities of bright yellow, fragrant flowers in January.

OSMAREA BURKWOODI. An evergreen shrub with dark shiny foliage and fragrant ivory-white flowers in April.

OXYDENDRUM ARBOREUM. Sour-Wood. A tree to 30 feet with shiny leaves which turn vivid scarlet in early fall. White flowers in summer and gray fruit.

PHILADELPHUS GRANDIFLORUS. Mock-Orange. A tall shrub with very large white blossoms in June.

P. VIRGINALIS. A tall variety 7 to 8 feet high with large clusters of double flowers almost 2 inches across that are pure glistening white and have a delicious fragrance. Illustrated in color on page 18.

PHOTINIA VILLOSA. Red berries and crimson fall foliage.

PHYSOCARPUS MONOGYNUS. This 3-foot Ninebark has umbels of white flowers, sometimes tinted pale pink, in June.

P. OPULIFOLIUS (*Spiraea opulifolia*). A shrub 10 to 15 feet high with pinkish white flowers in June and July.

P. OPULIFOLIUS LUTEUS (*aurea*). Form of the above with bright yellow leaves which turn bronzy.

PUNICA GRANATUM LEGRELLEI. Pomegranate. A deciduous shrub to 15 feet high with double flowers striped red and yellowish white.

P. GRANATUM MULTIPLEX. Similar to the above but with white flowers and sweet fruit.

P. GRANATUM NANA. A dwarf Pomegranate often used as a pot-plant.

P. GRANATUM PLENIFLORA. Has double flowers of brilliant scarlet.

ROBINIA HISPIDA. Rose Acacia. A shrub to 9 feet with rose or pale purple flowers in May or June, followed by hairy pods.

Spiraea

Important shrubs 3 to 8 feet high with long-lasting, attractive flowers. A few varieties are widely planted while some of the following are quite rare. They are hardy.

SPIRÆA BUMALDA, ANTHONY WATERER. Plant 3 feet high with heads of rose-pink flowers produced all summer.

S. CANTONIENSIS (*Reevesiana*). Shrub to 5 feet with white flowers in dense umbels in May and June.

S. PRUNIFOLIA. Bridal Wreath. A 6-foot shrub with white flowers in April and May.

S. THUNBERGI. Grows 4 to 5 feet high and is covered with snow-white flowers in April.

S. TRICHOCARPA. Korean Bridal Wreath. 6 feet high. Umbels of white flowers in June.

S. VANHOUTTEI. Large umbels of white flowers in May and June. Height, 6 feet.

STEWARTIA PENTAGYNA. A shrub to 15 feet with 3-inch white flowers showing white stamens and orange anthers.

S. PSEUDO-CAMELLIA. Shrub or tree to 50 feet with 2 1/2-inch flowers having white stamens and orange anthers.

STYRAX GRANDIFLORA. A shrub to 12 feet with leaves up to 7 inches long and fragrant flowers in many flowering racemes.

SYMPHORICARPOS ALBUS (*racemosus*). Snowberry. A willow shrub to 3 feet with pinkish flowers followed by snow-white, waxy fruit.

S. CHENAULTI. A hybrid variety. Red berries spotted whitish.

S. MOLLIS. Procumbent shrub with flowers pinkish or white in June and July, followed by white fruit.

S. ORBICULATUS (*vulgaris*). Coral-Berry; Indian Currant. A 4-foot shrub with coral-red berries.

TAMARIX AFRICANA. Upright shrub with fine feathery green foliage and spikes of pink flowers in April.

T. PENTANDRA (*amurensis*). To 15 feet with pink flowers in large panicles. Blooms in late summer.

VACCINIUM CORYMBOSUM. Highbush Blueberry. A tall shrub with white or pinkish flowers in May followed by edible blue-black fruit.

VIBURNUM ACERIFOLIUM. Dock-mackie. Bush to 6 feet with maple-like foliage and white flowers in cymes in May and June. Purple-black fruit.

V. BURKWOODI. A new hybrid Viburnum growing to 6 feet. Fragrant white flowers.

V. CARLESI. Shrub 5 to 6 feet high with wavy pink, deliciously fragrant flowers in clusters. Illustrated in color on page 14.

V. DENTATUM. Arrow-Wood. A fine shrub with creamy white flowers in May followed by black berries.

V. OPULUS. European Cranberry-Bush. Shrub 10 to 12 feet high with large white flowers in great profusion at the end of May, followed by showy scarlet berries.

V. OPULUS ROSEUM (*sterile*). Snowball; Guelder Rose. 10 feet high with large, open flower-heads of pure white in May.

V. PRUNIFOLIUM. Black-Haw. Shrub to 15 feet with white flowers in 4-inch cymes and blue-black fruit.

V. TOMENTOSUM. Double-file Viburnum. Flat-topped clusters of pure white flowers lie along the top of the horizontal branches. Bluish black fruit. Grows to 10 feet.

V. TOMENTOSUM STERILE (*plicatum*). Japanese Snowball. A 7 to 8-foot shrub with 3-inch white "snowballs" in June. Illustrated in color on page 14.

VITEX AGNUS-CASTUS. Chaste Tree. A shrub to 10 feet with grayish green foliage and lilac flowers in July and August.

Weigela

Also known as Diervillas. These shrubs bear lovely flowers during spring and early summer. Prune after flowering, as they bloom on last year's wood.

WEIGELA, BRIS DE MAI. A small shrub with very red flowers. Blooms all summer.

W. CANDIDA. A shrub to 8 feet. White flowers.

W., EVA RATHKE. Rich reddish purple flowers. Height, 5 feet.

W. FLORIBUNDA. Dark crimson flowers. Height, 8 feet.

W. ROSEA. Pink flowers. Height, 8 feet.

ZANTHOXYLUM SCHINIFOLIUM. A shrub or small tree with greenish flowers in cymes 4 inches across.

Broad-leaved Evergreens



Listed below is some of the finest of garden material for use in the Temperate Zone. The plants are not only beautiful in themselves but many of them bear crops of attractive berries which not only add beauty to the winter landscape but provide food for the birds at a time when they need it most and food is scarce.

Although attractive plants at all times, it is during the

long days of winter that the broad-leaves bring us the most pleasure. The heavy foliage takes on an added richness and depth of color so different from the green of summer that the leaves almost seem to be from different plants.

Here are specimen plants for particular settings, ideal shrubby border material, hedge material, and a few plants for the rockery.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA. Glossy-foliaged plants which can be pruned to any height. White flowers flushed pink from May to October. Illustrated in color on page 19.

A., EDWARD GROUCHER. Clear lilac-pink flowers twice as large as those of *A. grandiflora*.

AUCUBA JAPONICA. A shrub to 15 feet. Foliage to 7 inches long and scarlet fruit. Hardy to Washington.

A. JAPONICA VARIEGATA. Gold-Dust Tree. A variety with yellow-spotted leaves.

Berberis

The Evergreen Berberis have beautiful foliage, attractive berries, and picturesque thorns. Fine for hedges and specimen plants.

BERBERIS JULIANÆ. Wintergreen Barberry. Spiny-toothed leaves. Bluish black fruit. 4 ft.

B. MENTORENSIS. Plant Patent No. 99. Upright plants with dark green, almost evergreen foliage. An outstanding novelty.

B. PRUINOSA. Leaves dark green above, white beneath. Bluish black berries. 10 ft.

B. VERRUCULOSA. Warty Barberry. Attractive, small, spiny-toothed foliage, dark green above, white beneath. Black fruit. 2 to 3 ft.

Cotoneaster

Fine berry-bearing shrubs of all shapes and sizes from the rock-hugging *Horizontalis* and *Microphylla* to the tall, graceful *Salicifolia floccosa*.

COTONEASTER BUXIFOLIA. A low-growing plant with oval, boxwood-like foliage. White flowers in May, red fruit.

C. BUXIFOLIA BELLA. A rather dwarf plant of spreading habit, evergreen foliage and red berries. A good rock-garden plant.

C. DECORA CONSPICUA. A dwarf plant with small foliage and small pink flowers, scarlet berries.

C. DIELSIANA. Pinkish flowers. Bright red fruit. 8 ft.

C. DIVARICATA. Leaves dark, shining above, paler beneath. Pinkish flowers. Bright red fruit. 6 ft.

C. FRANCHETI. Pinkish flowers and orange-red fruit. 10 ft.

C. GLAUCOPHYLLA. An evergreen sort with many berries.

C. HORIZANTALIS. Semi-evergreen. Flowers pinkish. Fruit red. 3 ft.

C. MICROPHYLLA. Rock Spray Cotoneaster. Evergreen. White flowers. Bright red berries. 3 ft.

C. SALICIFOLIA. Willow-leaf Cotoneaster. Evergreen. White flowers. Bright red fruit. 15 ft.

C. SALICIFOLIA FLOCCOSA. A variety of the above with shining foliage.

ELÆAGNUS PUNGENS. Shrub to 15 feet with fragrant flowers followed by attractive red fruit.

E. PUNGENS FRUITLANDI. Grows 10 to 15 feet tall with large, pointed leaves, silvery beneath.

E. PUNGENS VARIEGATA. A variety with leaves margined with yellowish white.

ESCALLONIA FLORIBUNDA. Large bush with foliage glossy green above and dotted underneath. White flowers in panicles.

E. GLUTINOSA. A spreading shrub with a profusion of white flowers during August and September. Hardy here, evergreen in the far South.

Euonymus

The Spindle Trees bear attractive fruits desirable for winter bouquets, and are very popular garden material.

EUONYMUS JAPONICUS. A shrub to 15 feet with shining foliage and pink berries.

E. JAPONICUS AUREO-VARIEGATUS. A variety having its leaves blotched with yellow.

E. JAPONICUS MICROPHYLLUS. A variety with smaller foliage.

E. PATENS. A partially evergreen shrub to 9 feet with pink fruit.

E. RADICANS. Winter Creeper. Evergreen trailing or climbing shrub. Greenish white or pinkish flowers.

E. RADICANS VEGETUS. A bushy form of the above growing to 5 feet.

GARDENIA JASMINOIDES (florida). Cape Jasmine. Evergreen shrub to 6 feet with very fragrant waxy white flowers.

G. JASMINOIDES FORTUNIANA. A variety with larger flowers.

G. JASMINOIDES RADICANS. Dwarf variety resembling Florida. Useful in rock-gardens or as a ground-cover.

HYPERICUM CALYGINUM. Aaron's-Beard. Shrub to 1 foot with yellow flowers.

H. MOSERIANUM. Gold-Flower. A 2-foot plant with yellow flowers 2½ inches across. Illustrated in color on page 19.

ILICIIUM ANISATUM. Anise Tree. A handsome evergreen to 15 feet with light green leaves which when bruised have the scent of anise.

JASMINUM FLORIDUM. Half-evergreen shrub with yellow flowers.

J. HUMILE. Evergreen shrub to 20 feet with fragrant yellow flowers in clusters.

J. PRIMULINUM. Yellow flowers with darker centers, often double. 10 ft.

J. STEPHANENSE. Low shrub with very fragrant pink flowers.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA. Mountain Laurel. Large clusters of deep pink flowers in June.

LIGUSTRUM. The Privets make fine specimen plants and bear heavy crops of attractive fruit.

L. IONANDRUM. A handsome low shrub with small evergreen leaves.

L. JAPONICUM. An evergreen shrub to 15 feet with white flowers and black berries.

L. JAPONICUM ROYAL. A variety of the above having leaves splotched with yellow.

L. LUCIDUM. Glossy Privet. A shrub to 25 feet with purple berries.

L. LUCIDUM MACROPHYLLUM. A large-leaved variety of upright habit with dark green glossy foliage. Shears well.

L. LUCIDUM NOBILIS. An upright type with dark green leaves in four ranks on new growth. Best for shearing into columns.

L. MASSALONGIANUM (myrtifolium). Evergreen shrub to 3 feet.

LONICERA NITIDA. An evergreen to 6 feet with creamy white flowers and purplish blue fruit.

L. PILEATA. A semi-prostrate evergreen with small foliage, fragrant white flowers, and purple fruit.

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM. Oregon Holly-Grape. An evergreen to 3 feet or more with clusters of yellow flowers in early spring. The foliage turns bronzy in winter.

M. BEALEI. Leather-leaf Holly-Grape. A shrub to 12 feet with small yellow flowers with lily-of-the-valley fragrance. Large clusters of grape-like fruit.

MICHELIA COMPRESSA. See *Magnolia compressa*.

MYRICA CERIFERA. Southern Wax-Myrtle. A large shrub whose rich green foliage turns purplish bronze in autumn. Bluish white, aromatic berries.

NANDINA DOMESTICA. An attractive shrub whose foliage varies from green to red, with panicles of white flowers followed by bright red berries. Illustrated in color on page 11.

OSMANTHUS. Holly-like evergreen shrubs with fragrant flowers.

O. FORTUNEI. A shrub to 6 feet with spiny-toothed leaves.

O. FRAGRANS. Very large shrub with fragrant white flowers.

O. FRAGRANS, YELLOW-FLOWERED. Form of the preceding with yellow blooms.

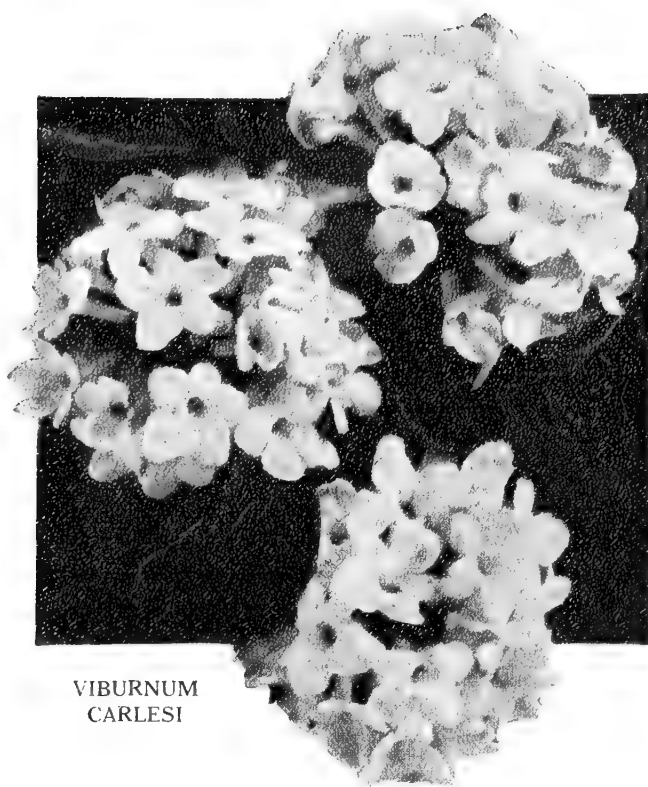
O. ILICIFOLIUS (Aquifolium). A shrub to 20 feet with white flowers.

PERSEA BORBONIA. Red Bay. Tree to 30 feet with large blue or blue-black fruit.

PHOTINIA GLABRA. An evergreen shrub to 10 feet with white flowers and fruit.

P. SERRULATA. Large evergreen shrub with shiny foliage.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS, CONTINUED ON PAGE 22



VIBURNUM
CARLESI



JAPANESE SNOWBALL

Viburnum Carlesi

Loved for its exquisite fragrance and for the daintiness of its bloom.

Japanese Snowball

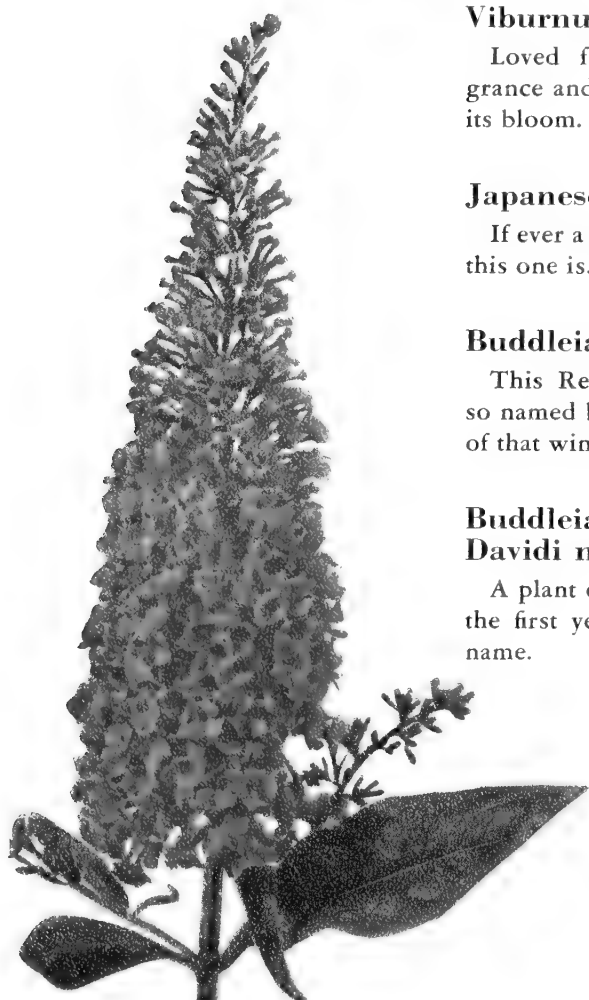
If ever a plant was well named, this one is.

Buddleia, Dubonnet

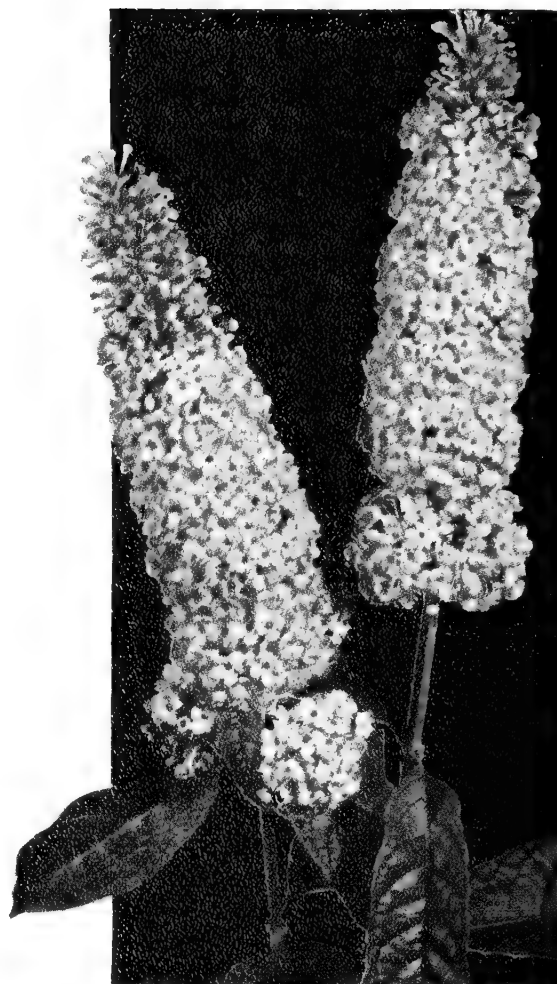
This Red Butterfly-Bush was so named because it is the color of that wine.

Buddleia Davidi magnifica

A plant of this will show you, the first year, where it gets its name.



BUDDLEIA, DUBONNET



BUDDLEIA DAVIDI MAGNIFICA



Syringa · Lilac



One of the most popular of the spring flowers, both for garden ornament and for cutting for the house; they are loved by everyone. In most cases they are delightfully fragrant and all are desirable. The loosely formed panicles of the species especially delight the plant-lover, but most people prefer the large, compact heads of the so-called French Hybrids.

A Lilac border is a fine planting by itself, and they also are among the best of shrubs to mingle in a varied shrub border. They flourish in any good garden soil, but prefer plenty of lime and rather deep planting. Occasional feedings of bonemeal and cow-manure will keep them thriving. They should be pruned immediately after the flowering season so that next year's flower-buds can form.

Species Lilacs

- SYRINGA AMURENSIS.** Amur Lilac. The plant, which will eventually reach 12 feet in height, bears yellowish white flowers in loose panicles 6 inches long.
- S. EMODI.** Himalayan Lilac. Bush to 15 feet with flowers in dense panicles to 6 inches long, pale lilac in color. Not hardy in the far North.
- S. JULIANÆ.** One of the dwarfier types. Rarely over 6 feet tall. Flowers appear in lateral panicles some 4 inches long. They are lilac in color and wonderfully fragrant.
- S. PERSICA.** Persian Lilac. 6 feet tall with rather small foliage. The flowers, which are pale lilac, are in loose panicles. Pleasing fragrance.
- S. VILLOSA.** Late Lilac. Shrub to 10 feet with pleasingly large foliage. The delicately tinted blooms of pale lilac are in panicles up to 1 foot long.
- S. VULGARIS.** Common Lilac. Its great, branching plants, up to 15 feet high, bear enormous quantities of deliciously fragrant, lilac-colored flowers in large panicles in May.
- S. VULGARIS ALBA.** A white type of the Common Lilac.

French Hybrid Lilacs

- BUFFON.** One of the earliest of the hybrids. Flowers are single, quite large, and appear in elegant clusters. Color is mauve-pink.
- CHARLES X.** Dark reddish purple flowers in magnificent clusters which are compact-conical in form and of medium size.
- FRAU BERTHA DAMMANN.** Medium-sized, pure white flowers in narrow pyramids. The plant is of medium size.
- GRANDIFLORA ALBA.** Flowers white, single, fragrant, in very large panicles. Midseason. Grows 6 feet tall.
- JACQUES CALLOT.** Fine bushy plant bearing its large heads of single pinkish lilac flowers with entire abandon. The flower-heads average about 8 inches long and are quite broad and flattish.
- LUDWIG SPÆTH.** Large single flowers of crimson-purple. The clusters are narrow but quite large and symmetrically filled. Plant large and a profuse bloomer.
- MARIE LEGRAYE.** Large, single white flowers of artistically informal shape open from pale yellow buds. The flower-heads are of medium size and pyramidal in form.
- MICHEL BUCHNER.** A double-flowered variety with pale lilac flowers, sometimes described as clear lavender.
- MME. LEMOINE.** Pure white, double variety expanding from pale yellow buds. The heads are narrow but somewhat compact and from medium to large in size.
- MONT BLANC.** A fine shrub with enormous heads of single, pure white flowers.
- OTHELLO.** Nice plant with single purple-red flowers. Large, pyramidal clusters.
- PHILEMON.** A single flower of an interesting shade of purple. The clusters are of medium to large size, rather narrow, but well filled and compact.
- PRESIDENT VIGER.** An interesting Lilac with semi-double to double flowers, ranging from light pinkish lilac to Argyle purple on the outside and lobelia-violet within.
- RENE JARRY-DESLOGES.** This is a double or semi-double variety with large flowers varying from lilac to verbenaviolet. The clusters are large and open and because of the variable color the general effect is somewhat mottled.

Hedges

Living plants are the most satisfying material one can use to surround the home-grounds. Their food requirements are not heavy, and trimming a hedge is not a laborious job. The ever-green ones cheer us in winter, while the flowering hedges are an extra delight to the eye during bloom-time.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA. Beautiful foliage and dainty flowers.

CHAENOMELES LAGENARIA (*Cydonia Japonica*). Planted close, this makes an impenetrable hedge.

LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM. Glossy Privet. A tall-growing Privet with purple berries.

L. OBTUSIFOLIUM REGELIANUM. Regel Privet. Spreading type of Privet.

L. OVALIFOLIUM. California Privet. The common Privet used for hedges.

L. QUIHOU. Plants grow naturally to 6 feet. Not hardy North.

L. SINENSE. Chinese Privet. A dwarf, partially evergreen Privet.

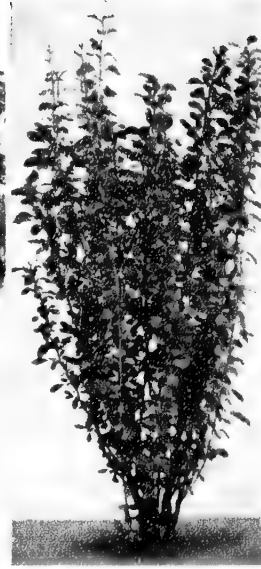
PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA. Japanese Pittosporum. Grows 10 feet tall.

PRUNUS LAUROCERASUS. English Cherry Laurel. Shining foliage.

TAXUS CUSPIDATA CAPITATA. The upright Japanese Yew.



BERBERIS, TRUEHEDGE COLUMNBERRY. Pat. 110



BERBERIS MENTORENSIS. Pat. 99. An upright Barberry.

B. THUNBERGI. The Common Japanese Barberry.

B. THUNBERGI ATROPURPUREA. The well-known Red-leaved Barberry.

B., TRUEHEDGE COLUMNBERRY. Pat. 110. One of the upright types which is an especially fine hedge plant.

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS. The quick-growing Boxwood.

B. SEMPERVIRENS SUFFRUTICOSA. Fragrant old English Boxwood.

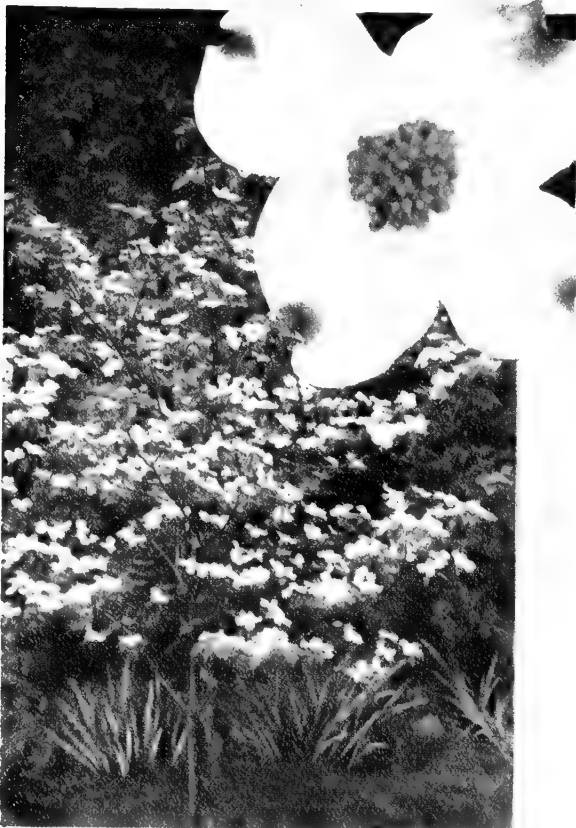
ILEX CORNUTA. Chinese Holly. Outstanding because of its attractively formed spiny leaves and bright berries.

I. CRENATA MICROPHYLLA. Tiny-leaved form of the Japanese Holly. Try it where boxwood is not hardy.

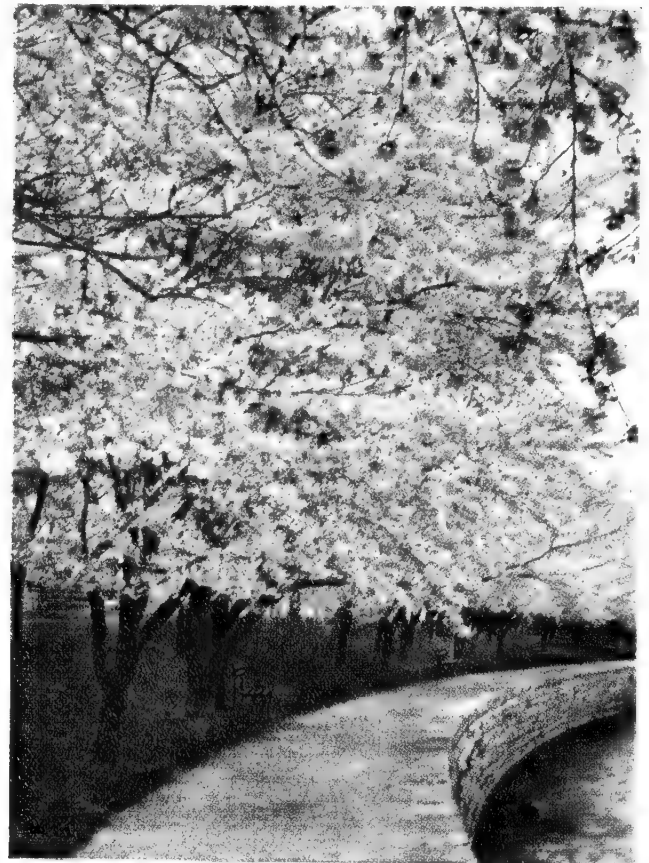
I. CRENATA ROTUNDIFOLIA. A distinct Holly because of its small, rounded leaves which remind one of boxwood.

I. OPACA. The American Holly is especially adaptable to hedge purposes.

I. VOMITORIA. Strong-growing Holly with small foliage and lots of scarlet berries.



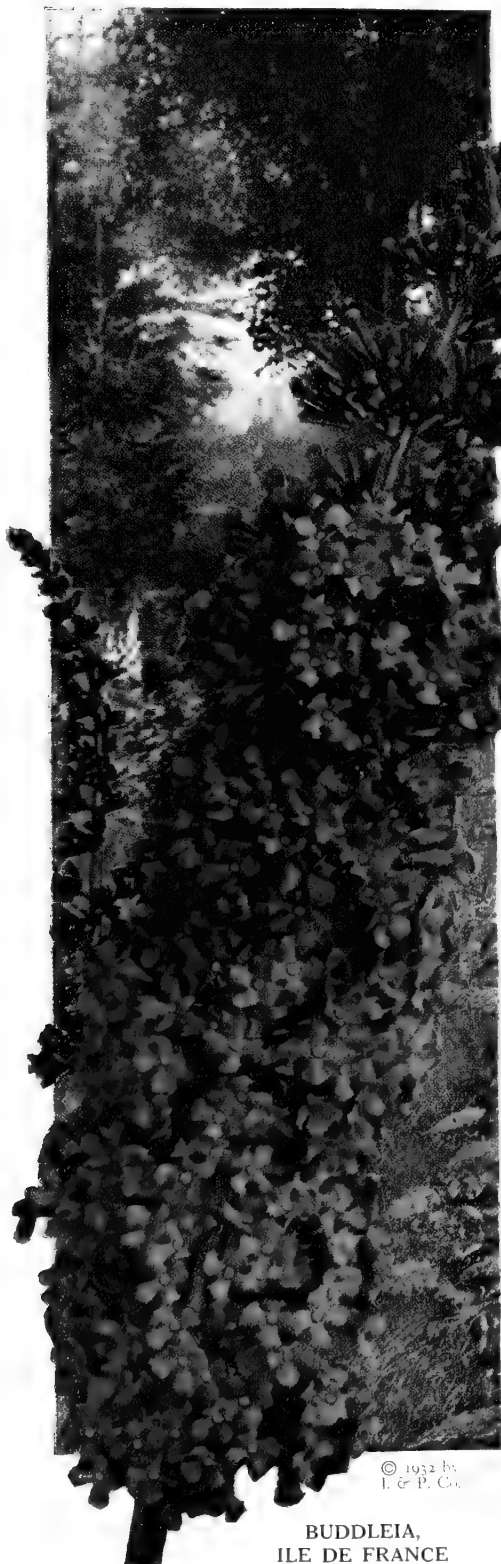
WHITE DOGWOOD



FLOWERING CHERRIES

Buddleias

The Buddleias are unusually good shrubs, seemingly immune to both disease and insects. If they freeze down in winter it doesn't matter, as they will come up and bloom the following summer. Pictured on this page are Ile de France and Charming, two of the most distinct of this splendid family—the one dark rich violet-purple and the other dainty lavender-pink.



BUDDLEIA,
ILE DE FRANCE



Greenbrier Farms have a splendid stock of material such as is described and pictured on these pages, and we should be very happy to have you call at the nursery and look over our plantings. Gardeners get a great deal of satisfaction in selecting their plants themselves and you are cordially invited to visit Greenbrier Farms and make your own selections.



BUDDLEIA, CHARMING

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora

The well-known Pee-Gee Hydrangea is one of the most popular flowering plants in the United States. It gets along in almost any climate, any kind of soil, and any situation. About all it needs is a little food and water once in a while and then an occasional trimming. Such a plant will give you the results pictured here—great heads of tinted flowers which can be cut and dried for winter bouquets.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA



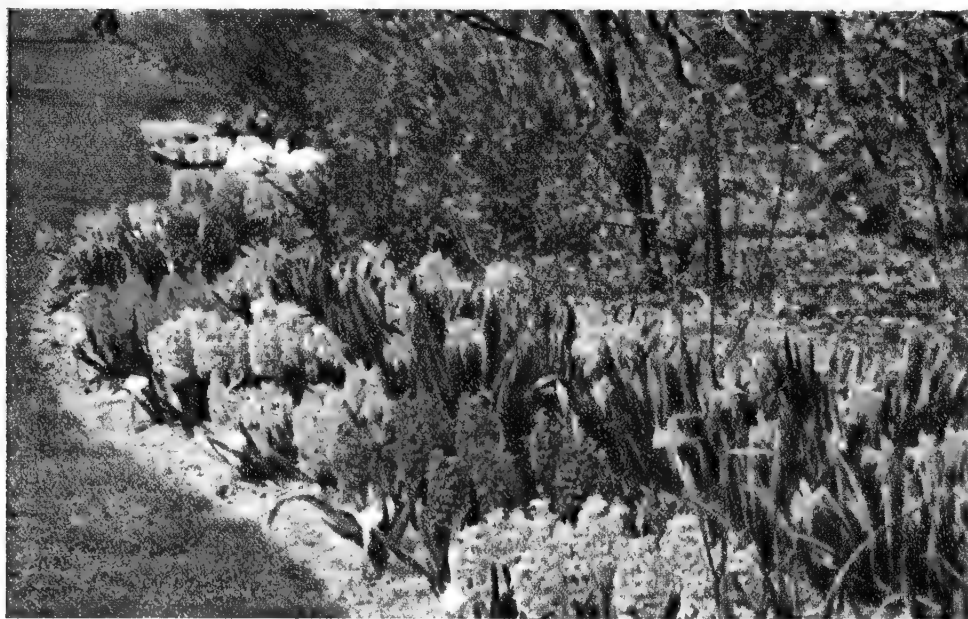
HYDRANGEA MACROPHYLLA, OTAKSA

Hydrangea macrophylla otaksa

The blue Hydrangeas are very popular and provide interestingly different summer bloom.

A Bulb Border

The picture below shows how a few bulbs bring beauty to the garden before the shrubbery turns green.



A BULB BORDER

Philadelphus virginalis

Try to find a place for at least one of these shrubs with their chaste, fragrant flowers.



Philadelphus virginalis

Persian Lilac

There is an airy grace as well as delightful fragrance to this lovely Lilac.



Persian Lilac

Lonicera sempervirens

If you are tired of the common Hall's Honeysuckle, try this different, more highly colored one.



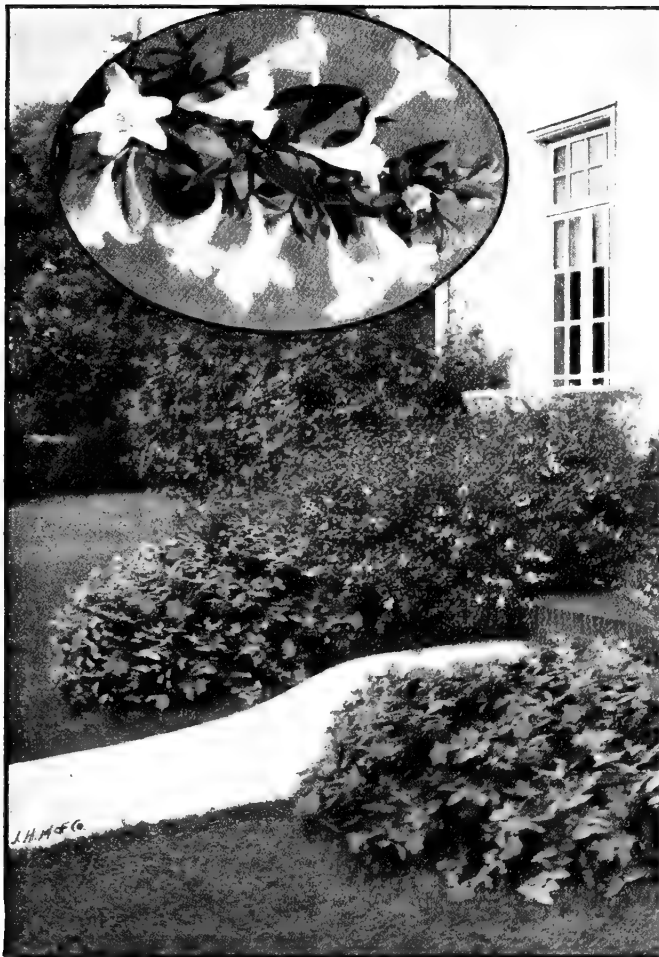
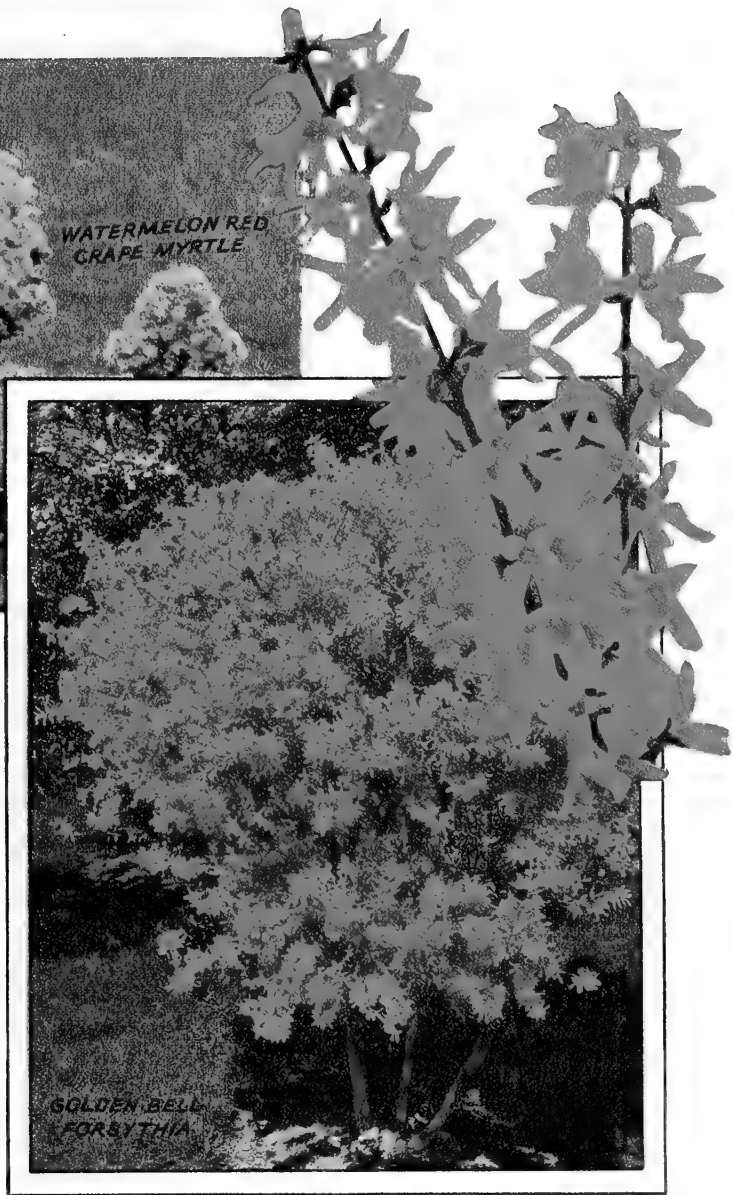
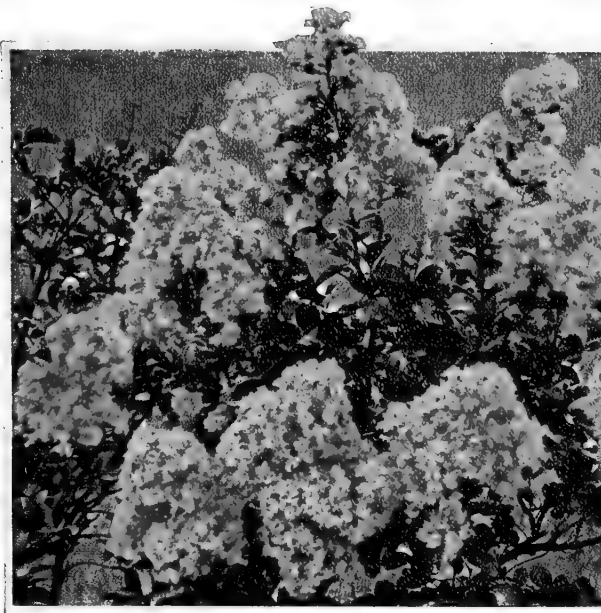
Lonicera sempervirens

Lonicera Morrowi

The Bush Honeysuckles are graceful, bloom freely, and their berries are always lovely.



Lonicera Morrowi



ABELIA GRANDIFLORA
with Hypericum Moserianum in foreground

The Crape-Myrtles

The picture of the watermelon-red type above shows how all of this family produce their glorious flowers.

Golden-Bells

What a sight for winter-tired eyes is a Forsythia bush when in full bloom.

A Doorstep Planting

See what a few plants of two excellent shrubs have done to an otherwise bare-looking entrance.



CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA LOBBI

- CEDRUS ATLANTICA.** Atlas Cedar. A tree to 100 feet with upright leading shoots and blue-green foliage. Very desirable.
- C. ATLANTICA GLAUCA.** The gray Atlas Cedar with foliage of a silvery blue.
- C. DEODARA.** Tree of the Gods. Tree to 150 feet with dark bluish green foliage.
- C. LIBANOTICA.** Cedar of Lebanon. The historical Cedar used in the building of Solomon's Temple. Our strain is a hardy one from the Taurus Mountains.
- CEPHALOTAXUS DRUPACEA.** Plum Yew. A tree to 30 feet. The spirally arranged foliage is glaucous beneath.
- C. DRUPACEA FASTIGIATA.** An upright type of Plum Yew hardy to New York.
- C. DRUPACEA PEDUNCULATA.** A slow-growing type.
- CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA.** Tree to 180 feet with reddish brown bark and bright green foliage.
- C. LAWSONIANA GLAUCA.** A type with steel-blue foliage.
- C. OBTUSA.** Hinoki Cypress. Pyramidal tree with foliage drooping in graceful, feathery sprays.
- C. OBTUSA GRACILIS.** Dwarf Hinoki Cypress. A compact, pyramidal form with drooping branchlets.
- C. PISIFERA.** Sawara Cypress. Pyramidal tree with glossy green, flat foliage.
- C. PISIFERA AUREA.** A type in which the young growth is golden yellow.
- C. PISIFERA FILIFERA.** Thread Retinospora. Bushy type with dark green, thread-like, drooping foliage.
- C. PISIFERA PLUMOSA.** Plume Retinospora. One of the hardiest varieties with feathery branchlets.
- C. PISIFERA PLUMOSA ARGENTEA.** A dense evergreen with whitish tips to the branchlets.
- C. PISIFERA PLUMOSA AUREA.** Pyramidal form having fluffy foliage which is a rich golden color in the spring.
- C. PISIFERA SQUARROSA VEITCHI.** Moss Retinospora. A variety with fleecy silver-blue foliage retained all year.

Evergreens



Evergreens are as necessary in the planting of the home-grounds as a good lawn. The restful green of their lovely foliage brings peace and satisfaction to overwrought minds. The large trees not only furnish delightful shade during the hot days of summer, but their very appearance is cool and refreshing. One learns to love the touch of the soft, silky needles of many varieties and to inhale their fragrance, which is always soothing. There are so many desirable things among the Conifers that one could have beautiful grounds by using only Evergreens and grass. There are tiny, sprawling plants suitable for the rockery or a ground-cover, other slow-growing dwarf ones that will hardly equal a man's height during his lifetime, lovely shrubby types, and some of the most graceful of all trees, and the great *Sequoia sempervirens*, which, if allowed enough centuries to grow, will eventually rear its head so far in the clouds that we have to lean far back to see it.

There are strange plants among this family, too, for those who like "different" things: Evergreens with golden foliage, some with purplish tints, and, of course, the famous Blue Spruce, so highly prized by many.

Greenbrier Evergreens are well shaped and well grown, sheared and root-pruned, and dug with a generous ball of soil.

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA LOBBI. An informally shaped tree to 125 feet. Cinnamon-brown bark which peels off in ribbon-like shreds. Brownish drooping foliage. Hardy to southern New England.

CUNNINGHAMIA LANCEOLATA. China Fir. Attractive trees with long, stiff, pointed leaves on horizontally spreading branches, pendulous at the ends. Hardy as far north as Washington.

CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS. Italian Cypress. A slender columnar tree to 80 feet with dark green foliage. Not hardy North.

Junipers

The Junipers are a large family with plants of so many types that one can have a magnificent specimen or a slow-growing, dainty thing suitable for the rock-garden.

They will do fairly well in almost any kind of soil, but prefer one rather sandy and loamy with moderate moisture. They are very hardy.

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS ALBO-VARI-GATA. White-leaf Chinese Juniper. Compact shrub with the tips of the branches creamy white.

J. CHINENSIS COLUMNARIS. A columnar more slender type than the above.

J. CHINENSIS Densa GLAUCA. Dense, conical, blue-green Juniper.

J. CHINENSIS MAS. Chinese Column Juniper. A dense, conical form.

J. CHINENSIS PFITZERIANA. Pfitzer's Juniper. Broad, spreading type with horizontal branches and nodding branchlets.

J. CHINENSIS PYRAMIDALIS. A narrow, pyramidal type with bluish green foliage.

J. CHINENSIS SARGENTI. A prostrate shrub, less than 1 foot tall, with bluish green foliage, making mats 10 feet in diameter.

J. CHINENSIS SYLVESTRIS. Broad pyramidal Juniper of golden green color.

J. COMMUNIS. Common Juniper. Stately tree to 40 feet with gray-green foliage.

J. COMMUNIS DEPRESSA. Prostrate Juniper. Native plant spreading to a dozen feet or more but rarely exceeding 4 feet in height. Foliage silvery gray-green.

J. COMMUNIS DEPRESSA AUREOSPICA. Golden Prostrate Juniper. Variety with golden yellow tips.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS HIBERNICA. Irish Juniper. Narrow columnar form with slender bluish green leaves.

J. COMMUNIS, KIYONOI. A type of English Juniper similar to the Irish in habit, but of a darker hue.

J. COMMUNIS OBLONGO-PENDULA. Drooping Juniper. An upright type with pendulous branches.

J. COMMUNIS SUECICA. Swedish Juniper. Columnar tree to 40 feet with gray-green foliage. Very formal.

J. CONFERTA (LITORALIS). Shore Juniper. A procumbent shrub with bluish green foliage with a white band above.

J. EXCELSA STRICTA. Spiny Greek Juniper. A tall, dense, narrow plant tapering from the ground to a sharp terminal point. Grayish foliage. Slow growth.

J. HORIZONTALIS (PROSTRATA). Creeping Juniper. Procumbent shrub with long trailing branches and bluish green foliage.



JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS SYLVESTRIS

EVERGREENS, continued

- JUNIPERUS HORIZONTALIS DOUGLASI.** Waukegan Juniper. Soft whipcord foliage and an attractive pinkish winter color.
- J. HORIZONTALIS PLUMOSA.** Andorra Juniper. A low-growing type rarely 15 inches high but spreading to a considerable area. Purplish foliage after frost, changing to grayish green in spring.
- J. HORIZONTALIS LITORALIS.** See *J. niperus conferta*.
- J. MACROCARPA (NEABORIENSIS).** A plant 12 feet high with spreading spiny pointed foliage.
- J. SABINA.** Savin Juniper. Low, many-branched shrub 2 to 3 feet high.
- J. SABINA, VON EHREN.** An irregular and very picturesque form of the above.
- J. SQUAMATA MEYERI.** Meyer's Dwarf Juniper. Of irregular growth with prickly, shiny blue needles.
- J. SQUAMATA PARKMANI.** A spreading prostrate variety.
- J. SQUAMATA PARSONI.** Trailing Juniper with close habit and bluish green foliage.
- J. VIRGINIANA.** American Red Cedar. One of the most important native evergreens. Fragrant foliage.
- J. VIRGINIANA CANAERTI.** A pyramidal form with dark green leaves.
- J. VIRGINIANA ELEGANTISSIMA.** Striking variety having the tips of the branchlets golden yellow.
- J. VIRGINIANA GLAUCA.** Silver Red Cedar. Variety with glaucous blue foliage.
- J. VIRGINIANA GLOBOSA.** A compact round form with dark green leaves.
- J. VIRGINIANA KETELEERI.** Compact form with dark green, scale-like foliage.
- J. VIRGINIANA KOSTERI.** Low, spreading type with bluish green leaves.
- J. VIRGINIANA SCHOTTI.** Rather small columnar tree with bright green foliage.



PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITÆ

- LIBOCEDRUS DECURRENS.** Incense Cedar. An Oriental tree to 100 feet. Hardy to southern New England. Bark bright cinnamon-red.
- PICEA ABIES (EXCELSA).** Norway Spruce. Favorite rapid-growing tree of graceful form with dense deep green foliage.
- P. ENGELMANNI.** A native narrow pyramidal tree with dark green foliage. Reaches 30 to 40 feet in height.
- P. PUNGENS GLAUCA.** Colorado Blue Spruce. A popular ornamental tree with rich silvery blue foliage.
- P. PUNGENS KOSTERIANA.** Koster's Blue Spruce. The most conspicuous of all evergreens. Uniform growth with steel-blue foliage on pendulous branches.
- PINUS CEMBRA.** Swiss Stone Pine. A slow-growing tree to 70 feet or more. Pyramidal form.
- P. DENSIFLORA UMBRACULIFERA.** Japanese Umbrella Pine. Dwarf, dense tree to 12 feet tall with upright spreading branches forming an umbrella-like head.
- P. MUGO (MONTANA).** Swiss Mountain Pine. A dwarf bushy tree with stiff, compact, upright branches. Ordinarily less than 10 feet tall.
- P. NIGRA AUSTRIACA.** Austrian Pine. Broad, pyramidal tree with long dark green needles. Stands smoke and salt air.
- P. PALUSTRIS.** Longleaf Pine. The timber, resin, and turpentine Pine of the South.
- P. STROBUS.** White Pine. Largest native eastern evergreen. A timber tree which is a fine specimen.
- P. SYLVESTRIS.** Scotch Pine. A tree to 70 feet with blue-green foliage and attractive growth form.
- P. TABULÆFORMIS.** Chinese Pine. An attractive tree to 70 feet tall.
- PSEUDOTSUGA TAXIFOLIA (DOUGLASI).** Douglas Fir. A magnificent tree of splendid form with dark green foliage. One of the most beautiful of all evergreens.
- SEQUOIA GIGANTEA.** The giant tree of California grows to 300 feet.
- S. SEMPERVIRENS.** Redwood. Another California giant tree of equal height.
- TAXUS BACCATA.** English Yew. A slow-growing tree eventually 25 to 40 feet tall. Dark, glossy green foliage.
- T. BACCATA FASTIGIATA.** Irish Yew. Narrow columnar form originating in Ireland.
- T. CUSPIDATA.** Japanese Yew. A slow-growing, low, bushy plant with dark green foliage. Very hardy.
- T. CUSPIDATA CAPITATA.** Upright form of the Japanese Yew making very handsome specimens and a popular hedge plant. Attractive scarlet fruit.
- T. CUSPIDATA NANA.** A dwarf form of Japanese Yew suitable for rock-gardens when young.
- T. MEDIA HICKSI.** Hybrid of the Japanese and English Yew, making a very attractive slow-growing columnar plant.
- THUJA OCCIDENTALIS.** American Arborvitæ. Compact, pyramidal form which is very desirable for hedge purposes.
- T. OCCIDENTALIS DOUGLASI (FILIFORMIS).** Low, bushy form with long, slender branches nodding at the tips.
- T. OCCIDENTALIS GLOBOSA.** Dwarf round form with bright green leaves.



VEITCH'S MOSS RETINOSPORA

- THUJA OCCIDENTALIS, GOLD TIP SEEDLING.** A variety having branches with golden tips.
- T. OCCIDENTALIS LUTEA (ELEGANTISSIMA), GEORGE PEABODY.** Pyramidal form with bright yellow foliage.
- T. OCCIDENTALIS PYRAMIDALIS.** More columnar form making lovely specimens. Its color is retained all winter.
- T. OCCIDENTALIS SPIRALIS.** Compact form with upright branches and short twisted branchlets.
- T. OCCIDENTALIS VERVÆNEANA.** Small, dense type with bronzy branchlets in winter.
- T. OCCIDENTALIS WAREANA.** Siberian Arborvitæ. A conical type with dark green foliage, thicker and heavier than the American Arborvitæ.
- T. ORIENTALIS.** Oriental Arborvitæ. Graceful and symmetrical tree to 60 feet with slender ascending branches.
- T. ORIENTALIS AUREA CONSPICUA.** A type whose golden yellow foliage is suffused with green.
- T. ORIENTALIS AUREA NANA.** Berckman's Golden Arborvitæ. Low, round shrub, golden yellow in spring, changing to bright green.
- T. ORIENTALIS BAKERI.** This variety has pale green foliage and is especially adapted to hot, dry locations.
- T. ORIENTALIS COMPACTA.** Parson's Oriental Arborvitæ. A dwarf, pyramidal tree with foliage of bright green color.
- T. ORIENTALIS ELEGANTISSIMA.** Tall, columnar plant with golden foliage changing to golden bronze in winter.
- T. ORIENTALIS PYRAMIDALIS.** A very close-growing pyramidal type with light green foliage.
- T. PLICATA.** Giant Arborvitæ. Tree to 200 feet, the leaves bearing whitish marks underneath.
- TSUGA CANADENSIS.** Canada Hemlock. A beautiful tree to 90 feet, pyramidal in form with dense, dark rich green foliage.
- T. DIVERSIFOLIA.** Japanese Hemlock. Bushy tree with reddish brown branches and attractive short narrow foliage.

Buxus

Boxwood

Whether in the small home-grounds or a large estate, Boxwood gives an appearance of age and dignity to its surroundings. It has a distinctive, mild fragrance which once acquainted with one can never forget.

All Boxwood is slow-growing, the so-called Old English especially so. That is why exceptionally fine old specimens are worth a small fortune; some have been centuries in reaching their present state of perfection.

Plant Boxwood now and enjoy it while it increases in value.

BUXUS MICROPHYLLA JAPONICA. Japanese Boxwood. A variety with shiny foliage and which will grow to 6 feet tall.

B. MICROPHYLLA KOREANA. Korean Boxwood. Slow-growing variety with light green foliage. Rarely grows over 2 feet tall.

B. SEMPERVIRENS. Common Boxwood. Strong-growing type which is especially valuable for hedges.

B. SEMPERVIRENS ARBORESCENS. The tree form of the common Boxwood which will grow to 20 feet high.

B. SEMPERVIRENS FASTIGIATA. Very close-growing variety.

B. SEMPERVIRENS GLAUCA. Has foliage bearing a bluish gray tinge.

B. SEMPERVIRENS HANDSWORTHII. Bushy type with large, broad leaves.

B. SEMPERVIRENS HOLLANDIA. Dutch Boxwood. Slow-growing type with dark foliage. Thrives in a moist and shady place.

B. SEMPERVIRENS, LYNNHAVEN TYPE. This selected variety has the finest color of all, and if regularly and properly pruned will make a dense plant in a comparatively short time.

B. SEMPERVIRENS MARGINATA. A type having the leaves edged with yellow.

B. SEMPERVIRENS SUFFRUTICOSA. Old English or Dwarf Boxwood. A slow-growing bush which by careful shearing can be kept at any size, increasing in beauty and value year by year.

Vines



Listed below are a number of plants useful for covering buildings, walls, etc., and many of them are the finest of all ground-covers, while the Clematis are among the finest of our flowering plants. There does not seem to be a home which should not have some of these useful and likeable plants.

AMPELOPSIS. See *Parthenocissus*.

BIGNONIA. See *Campsis*.

BITTERSWEET. See *Celastrus*, page 9.

CAMPISIS RADICANS (*Bignonia radicans*).

A strong-growing Trumpet Vine with brilliant scarlet-orange flowers.

Clematis

Clematis are strong-growing vines which require plenty of lime in the soil. They do best when their roots are kept cool and look nice clambering over a shrub or when drooping over a wall.

CLEMATIS HENRYI. Large-flowered variety with creamy white blooms 4 to 5 inches in diameter.

C. JACKMANI. Violet-purple flowers of medium size.

C. JACKMANI, RED. Red-flowered form of above.

C., LUCIE LEMOINE. White.

C. PANICULATA. The Japanese Virgin's Bower with a cloud of small white blossoms in early autumn.

C. VIRGINIANA. The Southern Virgin's Bower with a profusion of white flowers in August and September.

EUONYMUS RADICANS. Winter-Creeper. Hardy vine with small glossy evergreen foliage.

E. RADICANS CARRIERI. A variety of low, spreading growth.

E. RADICANS VEGETUS. Big-Leaf Winter-Creeper. Strong-growing evergreen with handsome foliage and scarlet fruit.

GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS. Carolina Yellow Jessamine. Climbing shrub to 15 feet with lustrous foliage and very fragrant yellow flowers.

HEDERA HELIX. English Ivy. One of the finest of all plants for covering buildings where it is hardy, or for a ground-cover almost anywhere. In winter the deep green leaves show white veins, a pleasing contrast.

HEDERA HELIX BALTICA. Very hardy variety with small leaves.

H. HELIX GRACILIS. Variety with rather small leaves which turn bronzy.

LONICERA HECKROTTI. Vine with gray-green leaves and large flowers, purple outside, yellow inside. Blooms June to September.

L. JAPONICA HALLIANA. Hall's Honeysuckle. The old fragrant Honeysuckle with creamy yellow flowers.

L. SEMPERVIRENS. Trumpet Honeysuckle. A strong-growing vine with orange-scarlet trumpets which are yellow inside. Illustrated in color on page 18.

PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS. Japanese Spurge. A hardy ground-cover with attractive dark green foliage held about 6 inches above the ground. Excellent in shade but will grow almost anywhere.

PARTHENOCISSUS QUINQUEFOLIA ENGELMANNI (*Ampelopsis Engelmanni*). Engelmann's Virginia Creeper. Native hardy climber of rapid growth with smaller foliage than the type. Foliage turns red in autumn.

P. TRICUSPIDATA LOWI (A. Lowi). A small-leaved dainty form of the Boston Ivy. Foliage purplish when young.

P. TRICUSPIDATA VEITCHI (A. Veitchi). Boston Ivy. Popular climber which quickly covers walls, etc., and whose foliage when young has a decided purple tint. In autumn it turns a brilliant scarlet.

SCHISANDRA CHINENSIS. Climber to 25 feet with shining foliage and fragrant white or pinkish flowers in May and June. Scarlet berries.

VINCA MAJOR. The large Periwinkle is an evergreen, trailing subshrub used as a ground-cover and for window-boxes. Large blue blossoms.

V. MINOR. The small Periwinkle is a widely used plant with smaller, neater foliage than the preceding. Fine free-flowering ground-cover with lilac-blue flowers.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS, continued from page 13

PIERIS FLORIBUNDA. Mountain Andromeda. A shrub to 6 feet with lily-of-the-valley-like flowers in April and May.

PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA. A shrub to 10 feet. Fragrant white or greenish flowers.

PRUNUS CAROLINIANA (*Laurocerasus caroliniana*). Carolina Cherry Laurel. Large shrub with small cream-white flowers and shiny black fruit.

P. LAUROCERASUS. English Cherry Laurel. Fragrant white flowers. Dark fruit.

P. LAUROCERASUS SCHIPKAENSIS. Foliage dark green above, very light beneath.

PYRACANTHA ANGUSTIFOLIA. Shrub to 12 feet with bright orange to brick-red berries.

P. COCCINEA. A 20-foot shrub with red fruit.

PYRACANTHA COCCINEA LALANDI. A form with orange-red fruit. See page 33.

P. CRENULATA ROGERSIANA. Medium shrub with reddish orange berries.

P. CRENULATA ROGERSIANA FLAVA. A variety with yellow fruit.

P. GIBBSI (*atalantoides*). A shrub to 8 feet with coral-red fruit.

P. GIBBSI YUNNANENSIS. A variety with somewhat different foliage.

P. KOIDZUMI (*formosana*) **SPLENDENS.** An improved type with a profusion of large red berries. Illustrated in color on page 33.

RAPHIOLEPIS INDICA. India Hawthorn. A shrub to 5 feet with pinkish flowers.

R. UMBELLATA. Yeddo Hawthorn. Shrub to 12 feet with panicles of white flowers.

RHODODENDRON. See page 29.

STRANVÆSIA DAVIDIANA. A shrub to 20 feet with clusters of white flowers and red fruit.

S. DAVIDIANA SALICIFOLIA. Variety with willow-like leaves.

S. DAVIDIANA UNDULATA. Wavy-edged foliage.

THEA SINENSIS BOHEA. Tea Plant. Ornamental variety of the Tea Plant of commerce. Fragrant white flowers.

VIBURNUM RHYTIDOPHYLLUM. Leather-leaf Viburnum. A shrub to 10 feet with large wrinkled foliage tomentose beneath. White flowers and red fruit which turns black.

V. TINUS. Laurestinus. Evergreen Pink Viburnum. A shrub to 10 feet with white or pinkish flowers. Black fruit.

Bulbs

Among the bulbous plants will be found some of the loveliest of our garden flowers. Bulbs are easy to grow, most of them are very little troubled by disease or insects, and they last for years. Some are permanent—once planted they need not be disturbed; others, like Cannas and Gladiolus, should be taken up and stored over winter. See color illustration on page 18.

Canna, King Humbert

Great spikes of brilliant orange-scarlet flowers on a vigorous plant with coppery bronze foliage. Blooms from early summer until frost. They like rich soil and plenty of water. Dig and store over winter.

Gladiolus

We have one of the most extensive collections of cut-flower varieties in the East, a list of which will be sent upon request. Plant in good soil in spring and then every two weeks until midsummer for continuous bloom. Plant 4 to 6 inches deep and dig as soon as foliage dies in the fall. Store in a dry place over winter.

Dutch Iris

Beautiful flowers on 2 to 3-foot stems in a wide range of colors. They are fine for cutting as well as making a beautiful garden display.

EXCELSIOR. White.
POGGENBEECK. Dark blue.
REMBRANDT. Purple.
THOMAS VAN WYCH. Light blue.
YELLOW QUEEN. Yellow.

Lilium • Lily

Here are two varieties that will do well for anyone. Plant them 6 to 10 inches deep in rich, well-drained soil.

LILIUM PHILIPPINENSE FORMOSANUM. A lovely white trumpet Lily, blooming in August and September, and growing 4 to 6 feet tall.

L. REGALE. Regal Lily. A grand trumpet Lily, white with a yellow throat, the outside a brownish wine-color.

Narcissus

Beautiful, fragrant flowers appearing early in spring. One of the best long-lasting cut-flowers. Plant 4 inches deep in good soil, and they can be left undisturbed for years.

KING ALFRED. (Yellow Trumpet.) Large golden yellow trumpet. A free-blooming dependable variety.

QUEEN ANNE. (Jonquilla.) The finest Narcissus we have ever seen and one of the sweetest. Very double, and bears as many as seven flowers to a single stem. This Jonquil has been grown in southern gardens since Colonial days.

LAURENS KOSTER. (Poetaz.) Creamy white perianth and lemon-yellow cup. Free-flowering.

SIR WATKIN. (Incomparabilis.) Perianth sulphur-yellow; cup yellow, tinged orange.

MIXED. A splendid selection of the best types suitable for naturalizing.

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Fruits and Nuts



Apples. List of varieties on application.

Blackberries. Fine home-garden fruit.

Cherries. **GOV. WOOD.** Large; yellowish white, shaded crimson. Fine quality.

MONTMORENCY. Finest sour Cherry.

YELLOW SPANISH. Large fruit; yellow marked crimson.

Figs. **BROWN TURKEY.** Coppery brown; amber-colored flesh. Excellent quality.

CELESTE. Violet-colored; whitish flesh; juicy; sweet.

Grapes. Bunch. The northern type with compact bunches.

CATAWBA. Red; large berries.

CONCORD. Black; very sweet.

NIAGARA. White; sweet; distinct flavor.

Grapes. Muscadine. The southern type with loose bunches.

SCUPPERNONG. Bronzy; musky flavor.

THOMAS. Reddish purple; very sweet.

Peas. List of varieties on application.

Pears. **BARTLETT.** Large; juicy.

KIEFFER. Large. Excellent canning Pear.

SECKEL. Small; extra-fine quality.

Chinese Sand Pear. Tree grows to 20 feet and is blight-resistant. Fruit large, greenish; flesh coarse but sweet and very juicy. A heavy bearer and a fine Pear for dessert or canning.

Persimmons (Diospyros)

FUYUGAKI. Japanese Persimmon. Deep red; medium size.

KAKI. Japanese Persimmon. Orange; medium size.

OKAME. Japanese Persimmon. Orange to carmine; large.

VIRGINIANA. Native Persimmon. Small; straw-yellow.

Pomegranates. List of varieties on application.

Chestnut. **CHINESE** (*Castanea mollissima*). One of the finer new nuts from China. Trees are blight-resistant and bear early.

Pecans. **MONEYMAKER.** Medium size, rounded-oblong; good quality. A heavy bearer.

SCHLEY. Medium size; long-oblong; rich flavor. First quality.

STUART. Very large, oblong; kernel full and plump. Heavy bearer.

SUCCESS. Large, oblong, tapering; flavor sweet; quality good.

Shagbark Hickory (*Carya ovata*). The old Shellbark loved by every country boy.

Walnuts. Desirable not only for their delicious edible nuts but for the timber value of the mature trees.

BUTTERNUT.

BLACK WALNUT.

ENGLISH WALNUT.

WATER LILIES

We have a nice collection of both tender and hardy Water Lilies.

If interested, write for list.



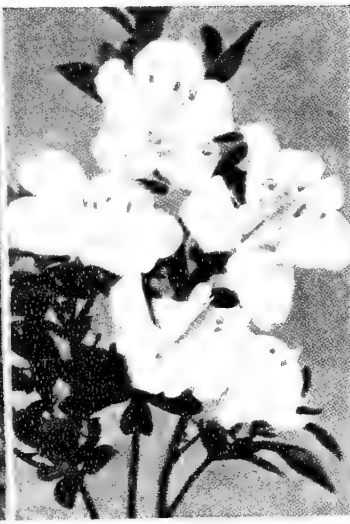
Chinese Chestnut



MAXWELLI



YAYE-GIRI



SNOW



HINOMAYO

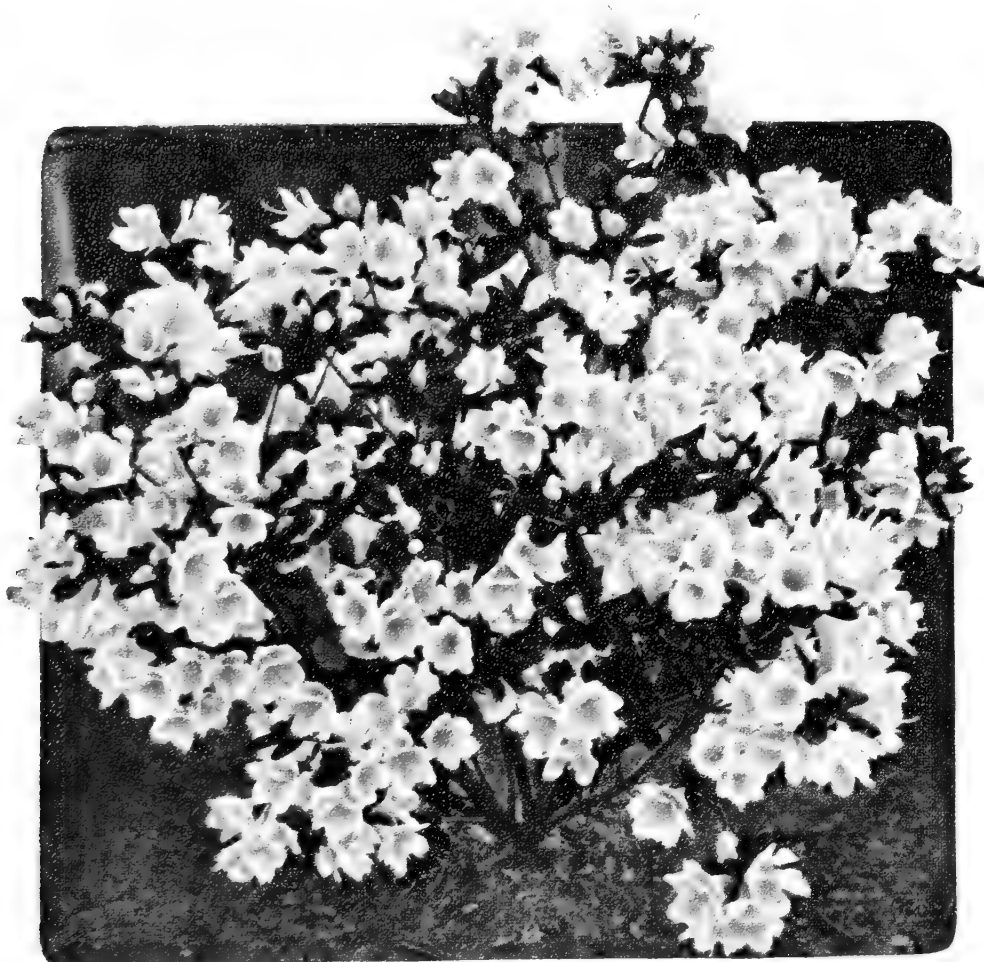
*Come
to the Nursery and
See Our Plants*

Azaleas

A Greenbrier Specialty

THERE does not seem to be any other family of plants that gives us the same great mass of color as the Azaleas. While there are several different families of these colorful flowers, all of them, given the necessary sour soil required, are comparatively easy to grow in their climatic zones. It pays to prepare the soil thoroughly before planting Azaleas.

If you live in a limestone section it is absolutely necessary to prepare the soil, but if you live in a sour-soil country very little preparation is necessary. In a limestone country, several feet of soil should be removed and replaced with a mixture of leaf-mold, manure, and acid loam. Of course, soil can be made sour by the use of aluminum sulphate. It is a safe, reliable material for adding acid to the soil, and if you wish to prepare your ground in this manner use one-fourth to one-half pound to a square yard, worked well into the top-soil. Then, when setting plants under these conditions, at least a pint of the chemical should be added to each wheelbarrow load of soil. A dressing each year of leaf-mold is an excellent food for Azaleas but they will appreciate further feeding. Cottonseed meal is a fine fertilizer. Cow-manure is also a good fertilizer. In using the latter it is well to add a small amount of aluminum sulphate to be sure that the manure is acid enough.



KURUME AZALEA, CORAL BELIS



AZALEA HINODEGIRI



AZALEA INDICA

⑤ Indica alba

⑥ Prince of Orange

⑦ Indica rosea

When they are happy, Azaleas increase in beauty from year to year and can be considered very permanent plants.

We grow several groups of these fine plants and list on the two following pages a considerable number. We have specimen plants of most of these varieties, prices of which will be furnished on request.

We have also many other varieties of Azaleas in too small quantities to list, so if you do not find what you are looking for here, please write us. We may be able to supply your wants.

Azaleas



Landscape effect with Azaleas in foreground

Azalea indica

The Indica varieties in the North are used only for forcing, being too tender to grow outside, but they are the glory of the gardens in the Lower South. The Magnolia Gardens and the Middleton Gardens in South Carolina are famed for their Indian Azaleas. These beautiful Azaleas are hybrids of *A. indica formosa*, *A. mucronata*, *A. obtusa*, and many others. In the South, where conditions suit them, they are long-lived plants. They require the same growing conditions, sour soil, etc., as the other types we have mentioned.

- CARDINALIS.** A dark cardinal-red.
DAPHNE SALMON. Salmon-pink flower. Midseason bloomer. Very hardy.
FORMOSA. Its rose-purple flowers, freely produced early in the season, are the finest of this color. Strong plants with good foliage.
HATSUSHIMO (77138). New. Hermosa-pink with darker blotch and white margin.
HINOHAKAMA (77126). Bears rose-purple flowers.
INDICA ALBA (ledifolia alba). Pure white. Vigorous, profuse-blooming plants. One of the hardiest of this family. Illustrated in color on page 25.
INDICA, ORCHID. Bright orchid, medium-sized flowers. Early, upright grower.
INDICA ROSEA (magnifica). Exceptionally beautiful rose-colored flowers. Quite hardy. Illustrated in color on page 25.

- PRIDE OF MOBILE.** Bright pink. Very hardy. Fast grower. An excellent plant of low bushy growth with dull green leaves. Blooms in midseason.
PRINCE OF ORANGE. Deep orange-red. Low plant with dark green foliage. Midseason. Illustrated in color on page 25.
VIOLACEA RUBRA. Wine-red flowers with dark green foliage. Strong grower. Choice in its color.
VITTATA FORTUNEI (vittata punctata). A strong, open grower, blooming in northern Florida from September to February. Flowers variable and almost pure white with faint lavender stripes to self-colored pale lavender. The flowers may be of one color only or mixed on the same plant. Valuable for its long flowering season.
WILLIAM BULL. Small, double salmon flowers, produced on a picturesque, open, well-branched plant late in the season.



Deciduous Azaleas

These are among the finest of all the Azaleas, and while they shed their leaves in the winter-time, the plants, like deciduous trees, are attractive to plant-lovers just as well as the ever-green varieties. They require the same conditions as the other families.

CALENDULACEA. Flame Azalea. A native of our Carolina mountains. Bears beautiful orange and bright gold flowers, as well as yellow and cream colors. At its best in May and June.

MOLLIS. Chinese Azalea. Shades of yellow, terra-cotta, apricot, and golden salmon. Blooms in April and May. Does best in partial shade.

Azalea obtusa Arnoldiana

Hybrids of *A. Kaempferi* x *A. amoena* originated by the late Jackson Dawson of the Arnold Arboretum. They are hardy, bushy shrubs, ever-green south of Philadelphia and doing their best in full sunlight.

BRIARCLIFF. Pink with deeper throat.

DEXTER'S PINK. Rose-pink.

EARLY DAWN. Pink.

MOSERIANUM. Lavender.

PRINCESS BACHANACHI. Red.



Azalea mollis

Kurume Azaleas

The Kurume Azaleas are natives of Japan, and are one of E. H. Wilson's discoveries. They are evergreen and hardy in this climate. All bloom late and are doubly desirable for this reason, but the beautiful flowers would make them popular at any time. They should be mulched well with hardwood leaves during winter.

CORAL BELLS. Coral-pink, shaded deeper in the center; medium-sized hose-in-hose flowers profusely produced. The plants have small, round, glossy foliage. Illustrated in color on page 24.

GIBIYAMA (77091). Pale Amparo purple, shading to phlox-purple; five-lobed, starry flowers.

HEXE (Firefly). Large hose-in-hose flowers of crimson-red on compact plants.

HO-ODEN. Hose-in-hose flowers of thulite pink edged in lighter pink. A glorious flower and our most recent Azalea introduction.

ORANGE BEAUTY. Large salmon-pink flowers. Sturdy plants with light green foliage.

PINK PEARL. Hose-in-hose flowers of a lovely shade of salmon-rose shaded lighter in center. Blooms in quite large clusters.

SALMON BEAUTY. Large salmon-pink flowers of hose-in-hose type. Bright foliage.

SNOW. Large, pure white flowers borne profusely in good-sized clusters. Beautiful glossy green foliage.

SNOWDRIFT. Large flowers of purest white.

SWEET BRIAR. Rose-pink—a most attractive color for a Kurume. A good grower which is very hardy.

XMAS CHEER. Brilliant red flowers. Very dark green foliage. Earliest of the Kurumes.



Azalea Poukhanensis

Hardy Evergreen Azaleas

This group comprises varieties which are hardy quite far North. A few of them may need protection during our very severe winters, but if they are in a fairly sheltered position most of them will come through without trouble. They make a gorgeous planting by themselves, especially when grouped on a slope. Then, too, they fit in nicely with other broad-leaved evergreens, and some of the smaller varieties are especially useful in the rock-garden. A liberal mulch of hardwood leaves, such as oak, will protect their roots in winter and give them the kind of food they like.

AMÆNA. Flowers of bright rosy purple are produced in a solid mass in May. The foliage, which is very hairy, takes on a bronzy tint in the fall.

AMÆNA SUPERBA. The dark purple flowers shade darker toward the center, while on the outside the purple shades to red. Hose-in-hose variety. Foliage is small, dark glossy green. Plants are compact and bushy.

BENIGIRI. Deep bright red, almost scarlet. Compact growth.

BRIDESMAID. Glowing salmon-pink flowers in very large clusters. Small, glossy, bright green foliage.

DOUBLE MACRANTHA. Dark pink, hose-in-hose flowers. Late bloomer.

FUJIMOYO. The 2-inch, double flowers are pale pink-lilac. A very delightful variety.

HARDY FIREFLY. Single, fiery red flowers of good size. A very hardy Azalea of compact growth.

HINODEGIRI. A rosy scarlet form of *A. amœna*. This is one of the most brilliant of all the dwarf Azaleas, and is a very profuse bloomer over a long period. Plants can be kept in dwarf condition. Illustrated in color on pages 24 and 25.

HINOMAYO. Somewhat like *Hinodegiri* in habit, and it blooms about the same time, but the foliage is slightly smaller. The flowers are a clear soft shade of pink. This variety is almost but not quite evergreen. Illustrated in color on page 24.

KAEMPFERI. Very large, fire-red flowers in great masses. Plants are tall, bushy, and unusually hardy. One of the real colorful varieties.

KIMNAZOI. Single, orange-red flowers, 1 1/4 inches across. Plants are vigorous, broad and bushy, with extremely narrow foliage.

LEDIFOLIA LILACINA. Large, single, lilac-colored blossoms. Heavy grower.

LEDIFOLIA MAGNIFICA. Large, single, pale pink blooms, splotted with deeper pink; fragrant.

LEDIFOLIA ROSEA. Pale pink, medium-sized flowers. Medium growth, bushy.

LILACINA. Very large, single, lilac flowers. An extremely dainty variety.

MACRANTHA. Large, salmon-red, single flowers, similar to *Hinodegiri*. Compact, dark green, glossy foliage. Very late-blooming.

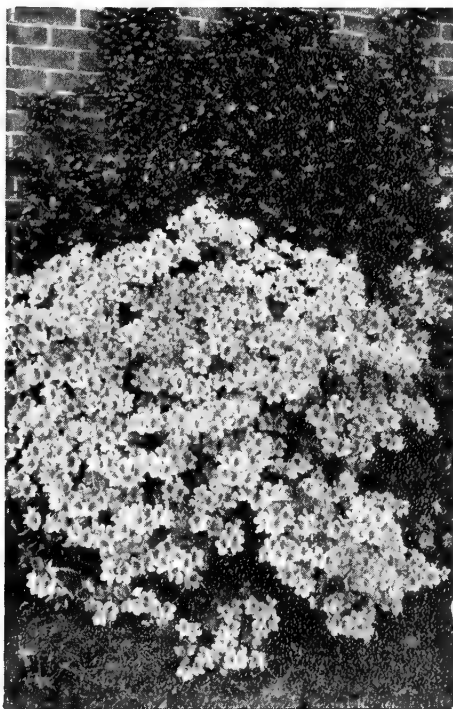
MAXWELLI. Large, single flowers, 2 inches in diameter, deep rose with darker spots. Low, broad-growing plants. Very hardy. Illustrated in color on page 24.

POUKHANENSIS. Korean Azalea. Clear rosy lavender flowers spotted with purplish brown on the upper lobe. Flowers are large, very fragrant, and produced in large quantities in early May. Strong-growing, hardy, attractive foliage in the fall.

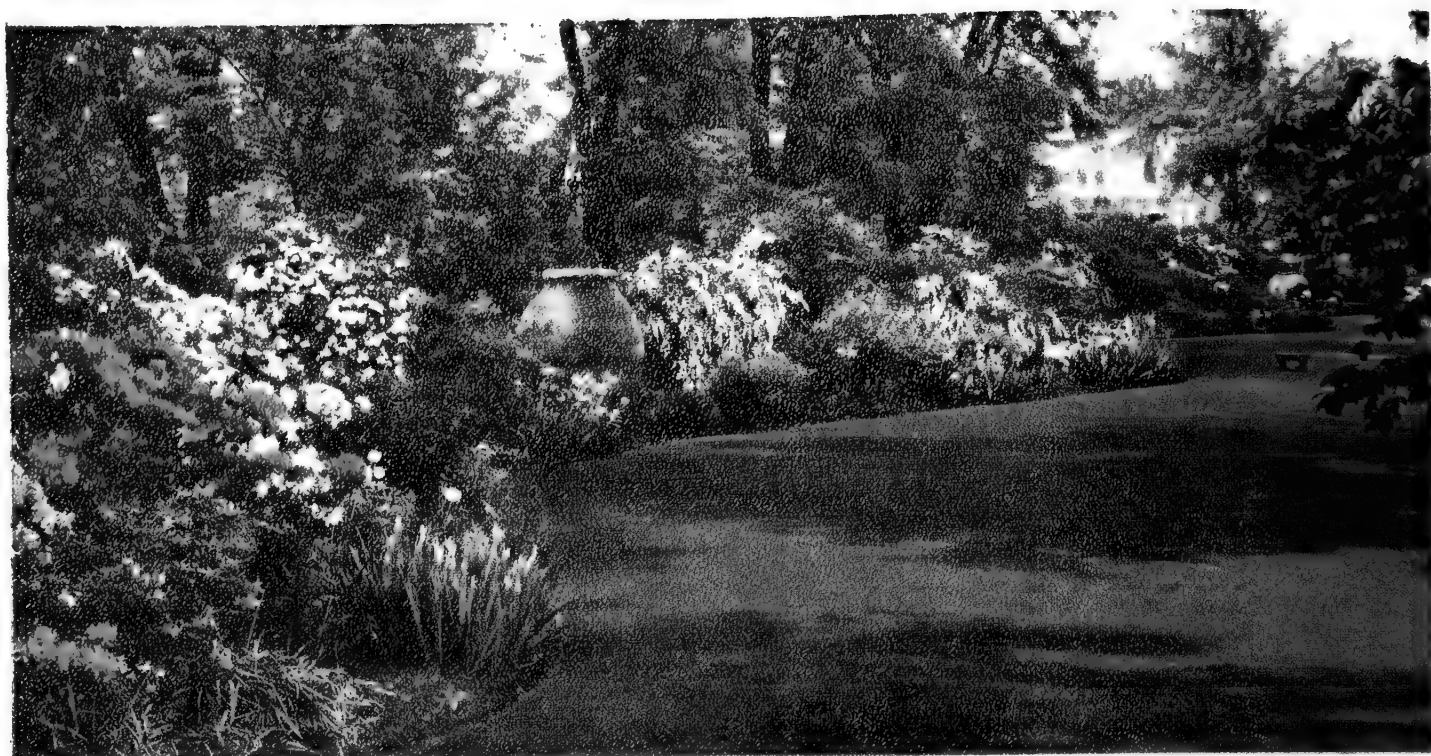
SUISHOREN (77131). Small flowers darker red than *Hinomayo*, almost double. Prolific bloomer.

YAYE-GIRI. Semi-double flowers of a lovely shade of salmon-red. Narrow foliage of a warm, intense green. A very showy and floriferous variety. Illustrated in color on page 24.

YODOGAWA. Full double, rosy purple flowers of medium size.



Azalea Kaempferi



A WELL-PLANNED FLOWERING BORDER

Garden Treasures

In addition to the Rhododendron list on the opposite page, we are showing on these two pages some of the choicest flowering plants for the home-grounds.

Pictured above is what can be done with a shrubbery border when an attractive lawn is present. By careful planning there can be bloom in such a border over a long period of time. The lovely shrub, *Rosa Hugonis*, shown below and the three Peaches at the top of the opposite page are all low-growing plants which would fit into such a border.

A planting of Flowering Crab-Apples, such as shown on the opposite page, better fits broader surroundings where with their beautiful flowers and attractive fruits, they are indispensable.



ROSA HUGONIS



HYBRID RHODODENDRON,
MRS. C. S. SARGENT

Rhodo- dendrons

Among the most ornamental of all garden material, Rhododendrons, with their large, leathery, evergreen foliage, are attractive in the winter-time, but when loaded with their gorgeous flower clusters they hold one spellbound. Following is an excellent collection of this great family.

AMPHION. Bright rose, white center.

CATAWBIENSE ALBUM.
Buds blush, opening pure white.

CATAWBIENSE GRANDIFLORUM. Rosy lilac.

DR. DRESSELHUYS. Analine-red; very large flower.

IGNATIUS SARGENT. Dark crimson.

LEE'S DARK PURPLE. Royal purple.

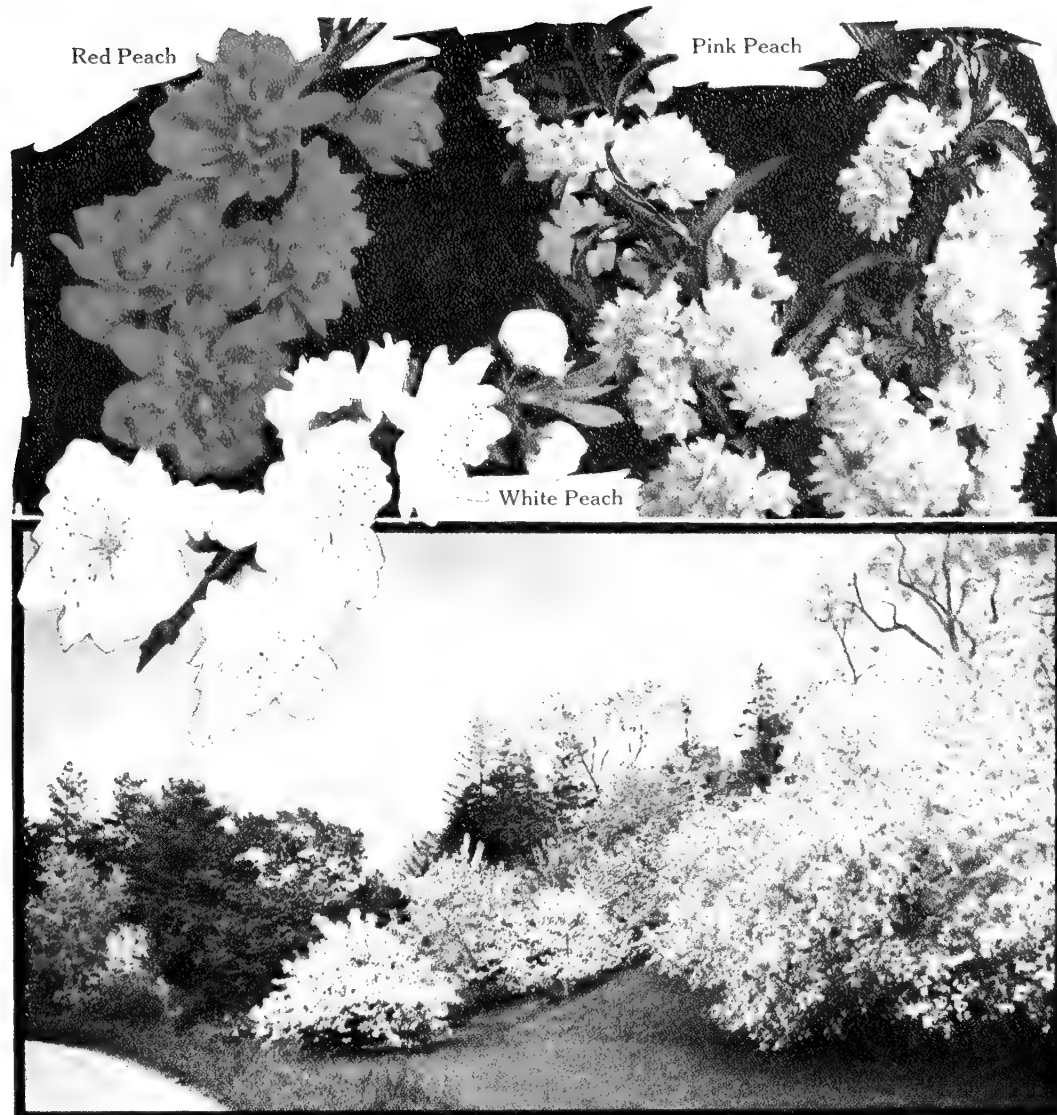
MRS. C. S. SARGENT. Rosy red or dark pink.

PARSON'S GRANDIFLORUM. Purplish rose.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN. Rose-pink with prominent blotch.

PROF. BETTEX. Red, low branching.

ROSEUM ELEGANS. Rose-pink.



FLOWERING CRAB-APPLES



RHODODENDRON BORDER

Japanese Quince

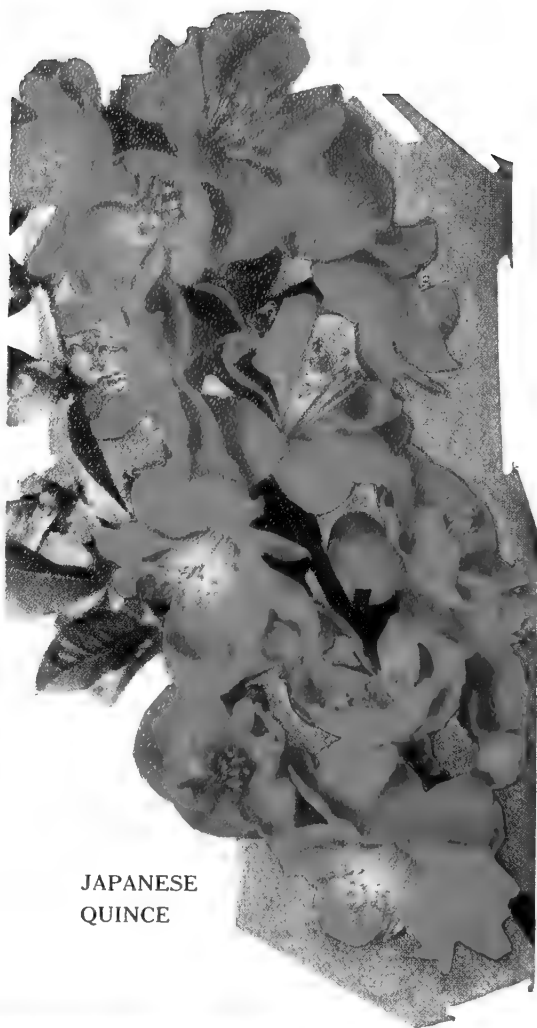
This is one of the most brilliantly colored flowering shrubs that can be grown in the North. A nicely grown plant will reach at least 8 feet, and when in full bloom in spring, is a picture that once seen will never be forgotten. Try a hedge of it for a real spectacle.

Calycanthus floridus

There used to be at least one of these shrubs in every yard on the Eastern Seaboard, but for some reason our tastes went modern and it is high time we got back to the dull beauty and unforgettable fragrance of the old Sweet Shrub.

Hemerocallis, Patricia

This lovely flower is just a little different from most of the light-colored Day-Lilies, being a clear tone of pale yellow shading into a greenish-tinted throat. As seen by the picture it is a bloom of splendid form and to add to its desirability it is delightfully fragrant.



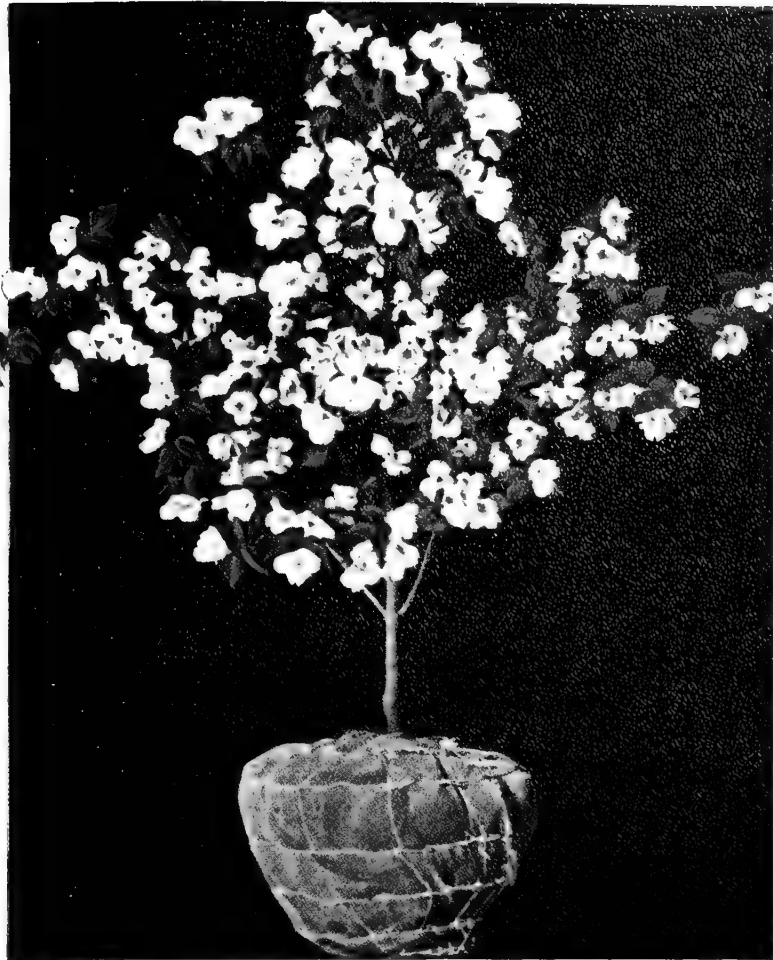
JAPANESE
QUINCE



CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS



HEMEROCALLIS, PATRICIA



Cornus florida plena

While everybody is familiar with the Flowering Dogwood which has single flowers, very few are acquainted with the double variety. Like its relatives, the single white and the single pink, this makes an excellent tree, being a graceful grower, not too large, and having branches fairly spaced so that the plants are attractive even in winter when their branches are bare.

Double-flowering trees and shrubs rarely become as popular as their single ancestors, but in this case the plant itself is so pleasing that even the smallest yard should have one of these rare little trees. We hope you will be able to call and see these plants when they are in bloom.

Albizzia Julibrissin rubra

We are offering a really pink Mimosa, which is a sport from the common variety but very much superior in leaf and flower. It has long, dark pink stamens and the bloom appears on the upper side of the low, spreading branches in great profusion from early June until early August. The original plant is at this time about 6 inches in diameter and 18 feet in height, with a limb-spread of 20 feet.





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FLOWERING CRAB, TREE AND FRUIT



Flowering Trees

The picture on the left shows the beauty of the Flowering Crab-Apple, which carries about as heavy a crop of bloom as it is possible for any plant to do. After seeing flowering shrubs and trees in bloom one can readily understand why the Japanese almost worship their flowering trees. Even the smallest garden has room for one or two of the smaller varieties of these plants. The Crab-Apples are especially desirable, as the fruit which follows the bloom not only carries beauty into the winter but furnishes food for the birds. In addition to the Crab-Apples, the Redbud and Flowering Peach shown below are among the plants we can hardly wait for in the spring.

Tree-Moving

We wish to remind makers of new homes that with our large stock and up-to-date tree-moving equipment we can plant their grounds with large-size flowering trees as well as shade trees.



FLOWERING CRAB-APPLE



AMERICAN REDBUD



FLOWERING PEACH



WEeping JAPANESE CHERRY



DOUBLE
PINK-
FLOWERING
ALMOND



PYRACANTHA COCCINEA
LALANDI

Weeping Japanese Cherry

The Weeping Japanese Cherry is a delightful low tree with an umbrella-like head, held 6 feet high, which covers itself with flowers before the leaves appear.

Double Pink-flowering Almond

The Almonds are attractive shrubs with distinctive, informally shaped, double flowers which look almost like little roses. They take up but little room and add to any shrub planting.

Pyracantha coccinea Lalandi

Because of the almost unbelievable quantity of orange-red berries produced on one of these plants, they seem almost unreal.

Pyracantha Koidzumi splendens

This particular Fire-Thorn has brilliantly colored berries and attractive foliage, as shown in the illustration on this page. A fine specimen or hedge plant.



PYRACANTHA KOIDZUMI SPLENDENS

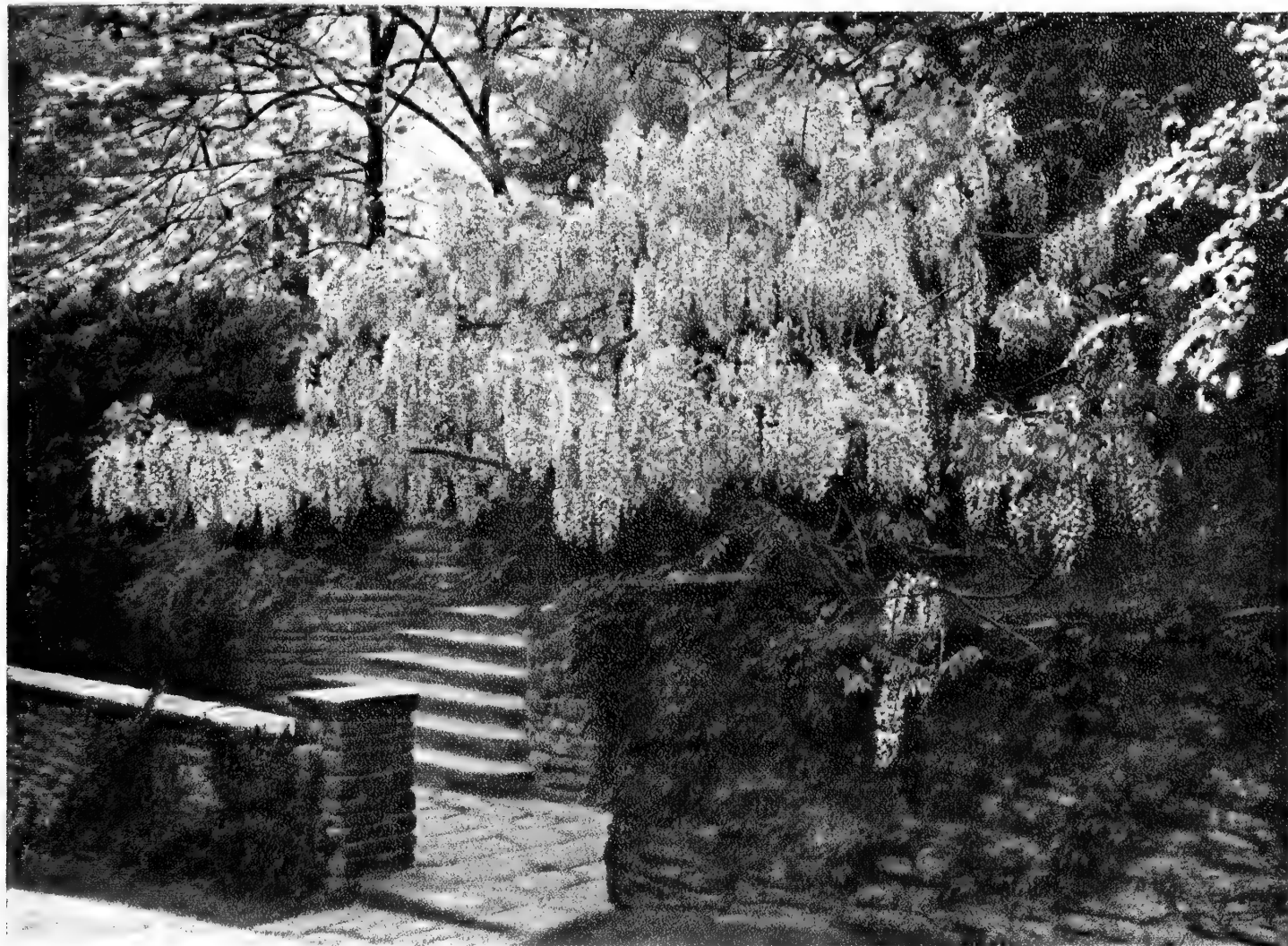
The Pink Dogwood

One of our finest ornamentals when planted alone as a specimen on the lawn, the Pink Dogwood is especially effective when used as in the illustration below.

All of the other Dogwoods are beautiful and an especially effective display can be had by mixing a few of the Pink Dogwoods in a planting of the original white-flowering *Cornus florida*.

The trees are very ornamental at all times of the year, first with a showy mass of blossoms, then with scarlet fruit against the green foliage, and again when the bare branches are outlined against the winter landscape.





Wisteria

The Wisterias are deciduous, twining shrubs, the most spectacular of all the vines grown in the Temperate Zone. Their rugged, twisted stems appeal to plant-lovers at all times of the year. When they are in bloom in the spring there isn't anything to compare with their profusion of flowers which appear in drooping terminal racemes. In

some varieties these long strings of flowers are 3 to 4 feet in length, and the dainty pea-like flowers are not only beautiful but are deliciously fragrant. Wisteria thrives in deep rich soil and is especially effective on pergolas and against buildings. Greenbrier Wisteria is propagated from blooming plants.



WISTERIA FLORIBUNDA MACROBOTRYS (multijuga). A long-clustered variety with purplish flowers.

W. FLORIBUNDA MACROBOTRYS, KYUSHAKU. The 4-foot racemes of purplish blue flowers make this one of the most entrancing of this lovely family.

W. FLORIBUNDA MACROBOTRYS, NAGA NODA. A variety with extra-large and very long clusters of purple flowers that occasionally reach 4 feet in length but probably 3 feet could be considered well grown. We are very enthusiastic about this variety.

W. FLORIBUNDA MACROBOTRYS, PURPLE. An interesting type with deep violet flowers. The clusters should average 18 inches long. It is a beautiful variety.

W. FLORIBUNDA PRÆCOX (Issai). Blue. This precocious variety blooms when very young; quite often three-year-old plants will produce flowers. It is not a fast-growing plant so can be used where space is limited. We recommend this variety to anyone who is in a hurry for results.

W. FLORIBUNDA ROSEA. Popular variety with flowers of clear pink, and we believe it to be the finest of the pure pink Wisterias in commerce. Flower clusters of medium length except on old plants when they sometimes do become quite long.

W. FLORIBUNDA VIOLACEA PLENA. The double flowers of this variety have quite a different appearance from those of the single types. The color is a deep violet-blue and it is the darkest of the double Wisterias.

W. MEGASPERMA. Evergreen Wisteria. A species with purple flowers in short racemes to 6 inches long, followed by velvety pods. This is a native of Australia and is quite different from the Asiatic types.

W. SINENSIS. Chinese Wisteria. The common Wisteria with drooping clusters about 1 foot long. The flowers are bluish violet in color, usually appearing during May, but in a wet season it sometimes produces flowers during summer.

W. SINENSIS ALBA. Fragrant white variety of the above.

W. SINENSIS ODORATA ALBA. Fragrant Wisteria. A Chinese variety with white flowers. It is the most highly scented of all the Wisteria family. A very free bloomer.

Large Shrubs and Small Flowering Trees

Under this heading we list those plants which are just a little too large to be considered as shrubs, or tree forms which are too small to be included among the shade trees.

In this collection are some of the finest of our flowering ornamentals: the dainty Albizzia, commonly known in the South as Mimosa; the Redbuds, those lovely natives, both pink and white; as well as the Judas Tree from China.

There are no finer flowering plants to enrich the home-grounds than our native Dogwoods. These almost indestructible, shapely little trees, so beautiful when in bloom in the spring, are interesting to ourselves and the

birds when carrying their load of berries, and beautiful at all other times because they are so graceful. The various Hawthorns, with their lovely flowers and attractive berries, are very effective, as are also the many lovely stone-fruits, the Apricots, the Peaches and the Cherries especially. And who can resist the charm of a Smoke-Tree in full bloom?

We are sure that you will be able to find, in our collection, plants to please you. If undecided after reading this Catalogue, come to the Nurseries and see the plants growing naturally.

ACANTHOPANAX SIEBOLDIANUM (*Aralia pentaphylla*). Deciduous shrub to 10 feet with arching branches and large umbels of greenish white flowers.

ÆSCULUS PARVIFLORA. Dwarf Horse-Chestnut. Splendid shrub 8 to 10 feet tall with 1-foot spikes of white flowers like great candles. Spreads by underground roots.

ALBIZZIA JULIBRISSIN (*Mimosa Nemu*). Silk Tree. A deciduous tree 30 to 40 feet high, with pale green fern-like foliage and broad heads of light pink flowers in summer followed by 6-inch flat seed-pods.

A. JULIBRISSIN RUBRA. A red-flowered type of the above. See description and color illustration on page 31.

AMELANCHIER CANADENSIS. Shad-bush. A native tree rarely 25 feet tall, bearing attractive white flowers before the leaves in spring. Reddish purple berries in summer.

ARALIA PENTAPHYLLA. See *Acanthopanax Sieboldianum*.

A. SPINOSA. Devil's Walking-Stick; Hercules Club. Tree to 30 feet with numerous long spines, attractive foliage, and whitish flowers in large panicles. Very distinct.

Bamboo

BAMBUSA ARGENTEA VITTATA. The Blue Bamboo of gardens; Taihu-chika of the Japanese, who have grown this plant from time immemorial in pots. The leaves are striped and edged white, and blue underneath. Grows 25 feet tall.

SASA DISTICHA (*Bambusa disticha*). With an ultimate height of 12 feet this has very fine leaves and is highly ornamental.

S. JAPONICA (*Arundinaria japonica*; *Bambusa japonica*). Canes to 15 feet high with 10-inch narrow finely toothed foliage.

BENZOIN ÆSTIVALE. Spice Bush. Fine shrub 8 to 10 feet tall with clusters of yellow blossoms in spring before the aromatic foliage which turns yellow in autumn. Scarlet berries.

CARAGANA ARBORESCENS. Siberian Pea-Shrub. Deciduous shrub to 20 feet with yellow pea-like flowers in May and June. Does best in full sun.

CERCIS CANADENSIS. American Redbud. Native tree to 30 feet, covering itself with rosy pink flowers in clusters in spring before the foliage. Hardy North. Illustrated in color on page 32.

C. CANADENSIS ALBA. White American Redbud. A white form of the native Redbud with beautiful milk-white flowers. Rare and very choice.

CERCIS CHINENSIS. Chinese Redbud; Judas Tree. A larger tree than the American Redbud with flowers just a shade darker and a trifle larger.

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA. White Fringe Tree. Well-formed, deciduous tree to 20 feet or more with panicles of white flowers in May and June. Hardy as far north as New York.

CORNUS FLORIDA. Flowering Dogwood. The American Dogwood is one of the finest of all ornamental small trees, covering itself with its white bracts in spring. These are followed by attractive red berries. Truly an aristocrat. Illustrated in color on page 16.

C. FLORIDA PLENA. Double White-flowering Dogwood. A type of the native Dogwood with double flowers. An interesting variation. Illustrated in color on page 31.

C. FLORIDA RUBRA. Pink-flowering Dogwood. Deep pink sport of the American Dogwood which makes an attractive specimen and is especially pleasing when mingled with its white parent in a planting. Illustrated in color on page 34.

CORYLUS AVELLANA. European Hazelnut. A quite large shrub up to 15 feet tall with attractive reddish flowers showing before the foliage in early spring. Edible nuts.

C. AVELLANA FUSCO-RUBRA (*purpurea*). Purple Filbert. An Italian shrub 10 to 15 feet high, with pleasing purple foliage. The flowers are red and, coming before the foliage, are attractive.

CRATÆGUS CRUS-GALLI. Cockspur Thorn. A tree to 25 feet with white flowers in May and June, followed by bright red fruit 1/2 inch in diameter.

C. INTRICATA (*coccinea*). Thicket Hawthorn. Shrub to 10 feet with white flowers in May and June followed by reddish brown fruit.

C. MOLLIS. Downy Hawthorn. Small tree to 30 feet with bright green foliage. The flowers are a red disk 1 inch across. Fruit scarlet, 1/2 inch in diameter.

C. OXYACANTHA. English Hawthorn. A tree to 15 feet with white flowers in May and brilliant red fruit which lasts almost all winter.

C. OXYACANTHA PAULI. Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn. Variety with striking double bright scarlet flowers. It blooms freely and is the most popular of the Hawthorn family.

CRATÆGUS PHÆNOPYRUM (*cordata*). Washington Hawthorn. A slender tree to 25 feet with white flowers followed by bright red fruit in clusters. Foliage turns scarlet in autumn.

C. PUNCTATA. A tree to 30 feet. Large, dainty flowers, followed by masses of dull red fruit 3/4 inch in diameter.

DAVIDIA INVOLUCRATA. Dove-Tree. A tree to 30 feet or more, bearing small heads of unimportant flowers surrounded by two creamy white bracts, the largest one sometimes 6 inches long. These, fluttering in the wind, give the plant its common name of Dove-Tree.

MORUS ALBA PENDULA. Teas Weeping Mulberry. A popular weeping tree with shiny light green foliage. The drooping branches brush the ground.

PONCIRUS TRIFOLIATA. Trifoliate Orange. A shrub or small tree to 20 feet with white flowers in spring before the foliage. The fruit is a small aromatic orange.

PRUNUS ARMENIACA. Flowering Apricot. Small tree with pinkish or white flowers before the leaves, followed by yellowish fruit marked with a red cheek.

P. CERASIFERA PISSARDI. Purple-leaf Cherry Plum. A small tree with deep rich purple foliage which retains its color during the entire season. The flowers are small, pale pink, and are followed by dark red fruit.

P. CISTENA. Purple-leaf Sand Cherry. An attractive little tree with purple foliage, white flowers, and blackish purple fruit.

P. GLANDULOSA ALBA PLENA. Double White-flowering Almond. A small shrub bearing many double white flowers in early spring, followed by small red fruit.

P. GLANDULOSA SINENSIS. Double Pink-flowering Almond. Variety of the above with pink flowers. The white and pink make a very pretty display when planted close together. Illustrated in color on page 33.

P. PERSICA ALBA FL.-PL. Double White-flowering Peach. Small tree with beautiful little rosettes of white flowers. Illustrated in color on page 29.

P. PERSICA ROSEA FL.-PL. Double Pink-flowering Peach. A variety with pink flowers even prettier than the preceding. Illustrated in color on page 29.

P. PERSICA RUBRA FL.-PL. Double Red-flowering Peach. Selected type with darker flowers than Rosea. Illustrated in color on page 29.

LARGE SHRUBS and SMALL FLOWERING TREES, continued

Flowering Cherries

The Japanese Cherry trees are adaptable to various uses in the garden. Some of them attain quite good size, while others are small enough for the average home-grounds. They are very floriferous and have become quite popular; the famous planting of them in Washington, D. C., draws hundreds of thousands of visitors every year. See color illustration on page 16.

PRUNUS LANNESIANA, MT. FUJI. Double; white. A tree in bloom appears to be covered with snow.

P. LANNESIANA, OJOCHIN. Double; pink. The flowers of this variety are really only semi-double, but are very beautiful. A late bloomer.

P. SERRULATA. Pink. A double form of Oriental Cherry.

P. SERRULATA, FUGENZO (James H. Veitch). Large, double, pink flowers open with the coppery young foliage.

P. SERRULATA, KWANSAN. Very double deep pink flowers almost red when in bud.

P. SERRULATA, SHIROFUGEN. Clusters of light rose, double flowers and colorful foliage. A nice tree.

P. SERRULATA, YOSHINO. Single pink flowers. A very early variety.

P. SIEBOLDI. Very showy double pink flowers of good size.

P. SIEBOLDI, NADEN. Pale pink, semi-double blossoms in short-stemmed clusters.

P. SUBHIRTELLA AUTUMNALIS. A fall-blooming Flowering Cherry. The flowers are light pink, semi-double, and quite cover the bush-like tree.

P. SUBHIRTELLA PENDULA. Weeping Japanese Cherry. Large, umbrella-like heads on 6-foot standards, making a fountain-like appearance each spring when covered with their spectacular flowers.

P. SUBHIRTELLA PENDULA ROSEA FL.-PL. Double Pink Weeping Cherry. A type with deep pink flowers. Illustrated in color on page 33.

P. TOMENTOSA. Nanking Cherry. A very small tree with white or tinted flowers and reddish edible fruit.

RHUS. The fragrant Sumacs are interesting plants with unusual growth and quite different-appearing inflorescence. They make an attractive appearance in the shrubby border.

R. CANADENSE (aromatica). Fragrant Sumac. A shrub to 8 feet with aromatic leaves and yellowish flowers in clustered spikes before the foliage. The fruit is red and very hairy.

R. COPALLINA. Shining Sumac. Shrub to 20 feet with greenish flowers in July and August followed by hairy red fruit.

R. COTINUS. Smoke-Tree. Bushy tree covered with feathery, smoke-like blossoms in June.

R. GLABRA. Smooth Sumac. Attractive in autumn because of its narrow scarlet foliage and spikes of crimson, hairy seeds.

R. TYPHINA. Staghorn Sumac. A bushy shrub with lovely foliage which turns brilliant red. Crimson fruit.

STEWARTIA MONADELPHA. Quite large tree with white flowers, 1½ inches across, having violet anthers.

ZIZYPHUS JUJUBA. The Chinese Jujube Tree. A deciduous tree to 40 feet that produces fruit popular with the Chinese and used in this country for confections.

Malus • Flowering Crab-Apple



The Flowering Crab-Apples are probably the most important of the dual-purpose small trees. They are shapely plants which would have great ornamental value if they did not bloom at all. Not only do they cover themselves with beautiful blossoms in the spring but are loaded with bright-colored fruits in late summer and fall—a joy to the eye and a delight to the birds.

The little apples are relished by our feathered friends, and a tree or two in even the smallest of yards or gardens

will keep the birds happy for a long time each season. Just as the flowers vary in color from white through various shades of pink, so does the fruit vary in size and color—some of the tiny apples are no larger than peas while a few are as large as the Crab-Apples we use for jelly, and the color ranges from green through yellows to various shades of red. Even the bare trees are beautiful in their winter nudity. Illustrated in color on pages 11, 29 and 32.

MALUS ADSTRINGENS, HOPA. Hopa Crab. A large-flowering purple-leaf Crab with purple-red flowers.

M. ATROSANGUINEA. Carmine Crab. Well-branched tree to 15 feet with deep carmine flowers which retain their color. They are produced in unusual profusion so that a tree in bloom is a beautiful specimen.

M. CORONARIA. Wild Sweet Crab. A nicely formed tree to 30 feet. Fragrant flowers about 1 inch across open rose-colored and change to white. The fruit averages an inch in diameter and is yellowish green.

M. FLORIBUNDA. Showy Crab. A profuse-blooming, large bush or tree to 25 feet, bearing 1¼-inch rose-red flowers which fade nearly white. These are followed by tiny red fruit about ⅓ inch in diameter.

M. FLORIBUNDA SCHEIDECKERI. Scheidecker Crab. Small pyramidal tree bearing a profuse crop of semi-double pale pink flowers. This is followed by large yellow fruit which is often used for making jelly.

M. HALLIANA PARKMANI. Parkman Crab. An informally awkward tree when young which becomes more respectable with age. It is a free bloomer, bearing bright rose-red flowers followed by purplish fruit ⅓ inch in diameter. One of the most reliable of the flowering Crab-Apples.

M. IOENSIS PLENA. Bechtel's Crab. A sturdy small tree with 2-inch double pink flowers which look like little roses, and are not only beautiful but emit a delicate violet fragrance. This is a native which was discovered wild near Stanton, Ill., in 1850 and was brought into cultivation by E. A. Bechtel.

M. NIEDZWETZKYANA. Redvein Crab. A quite large Crab-Apple with red bark and wood; even the leaves are tinged red on the nerves. The flowers are deep red and the little apples are purple-red both inside and out. In fact we might say that everything about the tree is some shade of red.

M. PURPUREA ALDENHAMENSIS. Semi-double light pink flowers stained red in the bud, followed by an abundant crop of purplish red fruit.

M. PURPUREA ELEIYI. Eley Crab. A shapely tree to 10 feet which covers itself in spring with a mass of little red blooms against purple branches. The foliage, which follows the blossom, is light reddish purple, and this is followed by a heavy crop of dark red fruit.

M. SARGENTI. Sargent Crab. Dwarf variety usually less than 6 feet tall. The 1-inch flowers are clear white, and the fruit, ½ inch in diameter, is dark red. It lasts the greater part of the winter.

M. SIEBOLDI. Toringo Crab. A native of Tibet, bearing tinted white blossoms just as the leaves begin to unfold and this is followed by a great quantity of cherry-red fruit holding well into the winter.

M. SPECTABILIS RIVERSI. Double-flowering Chinese variety with round, pale pink flowers. A well-grown tree will reach 12 feet.

M. THEIFERA. Tea Crab. An early-blooming variety with pinkish white flowers in unbelievable quantities. The fruit is waxy yellow with crimson cheeks, and is very ornamental.



McGREDY'S
SUNSET



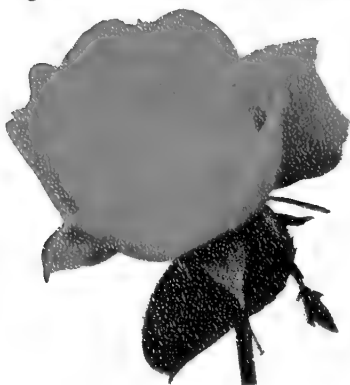
E. G. HILL



GOLDEN DAWN



ETOILE DE HOLLANDE



MARGARET McGREDY



JOANNA HILL



FRANCIS SCOTT KEY



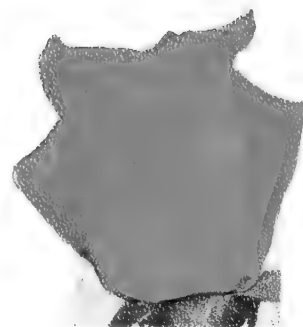
RADIANCE

Greenbrier Roses

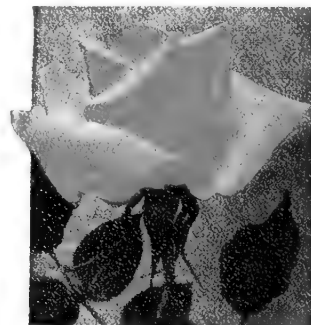
Described on page 40



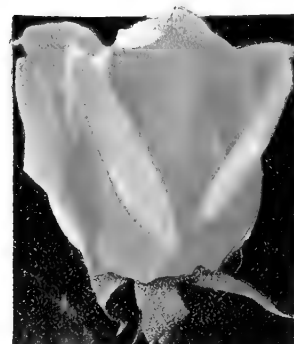
RED
RADIANCE



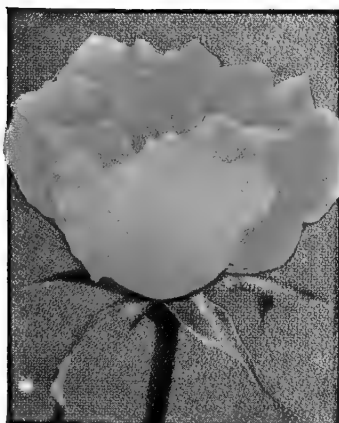
AUTUMN



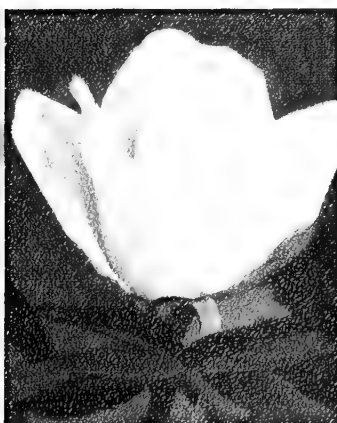
BETTY UPRICHARD



PRES. HERBERT HOOVER



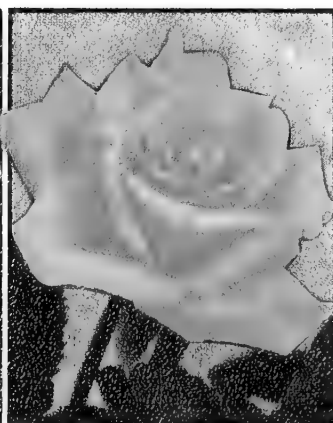
TALISMAN



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI



COLUMBIA



ROSLYN



Greenbrier Roses

Our list of Roses is not a long one but contains those varieties in the various colors which we consider best suited for this climate. We believe you will be pleased with our sturdy plants. See color illustrations on pages 38 and 39.

Bush Roses

AMERICAN BEAUTY. HP. Large, double flowers of crimson-carmine on a strong, healthy plant. This famous old Rose has unforgettable fragrance.

AUTUMN. HT. Deep yellow, very double flowers, streaked and flushed with crimson; moderate fragrance. A free-flowering, sturdy plant.

BETTY UPRICHARD. HT. Copper-red buds open to semi-double flowers of soft salmon-pink, with a reverse of coppery carmine; very fragrant. Strong, healthy plant.

COLUMBIA. HT. Large, double, very fragrant, pink flowers on a reliable plant. A popular cut-flower as well as garden Rose.

DAME EDITH HELEN. HT. One of the largest pink Roses known. Clear pink of beautiful form and intense fragrance. A fine exhibition flower. Moderate growth.

EDITH NELLIE PERKINS. HT. A soft creamy pink flower deeply stained with ruddy copper tones on the backs of the petals; fragrant, free flowering, and vigorous.

E. G. HILL. HT. Dazzling scarlet, toning to pure red; very double, perfectly formed blooms on long stems; intensely fragrant.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE. HT. Brilliant red blooms of magnificent size, splendid form, and haunting fragrance. The world's favorite red Rose.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY. HT. Immense flowers of dark Tyrian rose-pink, reverse of petals lighter; slight fragrance. Very vigorous.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. HP. A large, pure white Rose carrying pinkish stains on the outside of the bud; scentless. Will grow 10-foot canes, and repeats freely.

GOLDEN DAWN. HT. Large, double, fragrant flowers of pale straw-yellow are generously produced all season. A fine Rose on a beautiful plant.

GOLDEN OPHELIA. HT. Shapely blooms of golden yellow with lighter outer petals.

JOANNA HILL. HT. Heavy lemon buds, developing into a very double bloom with Indian-yellow center, surrounded by bold, buff petals; moderate fragrance.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. HT. A gorgeous, very double, brilliant pink variety, shaded darker on the outside of petals; fragrant.

KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA. HT. A grand old variety with creamy white buds opening to perfectly formed blooms of showy white; very fragrant.

MARGARET McGREDY. HT. Brilliant red petals on hinges of deep gold; ages light orange-red; slight fragrance. One of the best bloomers in the garden.

McGREDY'S SUNSET. HT. Plant Pat. 317. Clear buttercup-yellow tipped orange and warmed with a scarlet flush; enchanting fragrance. A yellow Rose to please the South.

MRS. CHARLES BELL. HT. A salmon-colored Radiance; fragrant. Very strong and healthy grower. The only Rose of its exquisite coloring.

MRS. E. P. THOM. HT. One of the finest yellow Roses. Perfectly shaped flowers of rich lemon-yellow; mild fragrance.

PAUL NEYRON. HP. One of the largest Roses. Immense flowers of rose-pink; fragrant. Upright growth. Repeat bloom.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER. HT. Multicolored yellow, orange and scarlet; very fragrant. A mighty fine Rose.

RADIANCE. HT. Brilliant carmine-salmon, with reverse opal-rose. America's favorite. The most reliable and one of the most fragrant of all Roses.

RADIANCE, RED. HT. Clear, genuine red sport of Radiance and its counterpart in all but color. Has all of its virtues.

REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS. HT. A fragrant Rose of buff, gold, and copper.

ROSA HUGONIS. Sp. Fine shrub growing 6 feet tall and more in diameter. Beautiful red canes, red thorns, and fern-like foliage. Lovely soft yellow, fragrant, single flowers. Illustrated in color on page 28.

ROSLYN. HT. Golden yellow, with orange reverse. A large bloom of rich color; slight fragrance. Plant of branching habit.

TALISMAN. HT. Mixture of golden yellow, orange, and scarlet-red, with variations in nearly every bloom; very fragrant.



Gainsborough

Hardy Climbing Roses

AMERICAN PILLAR. A world-favorite climbing Rose with brilliant red, single flowers showing a white eye. Strong growth.

CHAPLIN'S PINK CLIMBER. A beautiful bunch-flowered Climber with semi-double flowers of clear soft pink.

CL. AMERICAN BEAUTY. Large, double, fragrant, pink flowers on a strong, healthy climbing plant.

DR. W. VAN FLEET. Very vigorous Climber with dainty flowers of cameo-pink, aging flesh-white; fragrant. Attractive foliage.

MARY WALLACE. Bright pink, tinted gold. Hardy. One of the finest Climbers. Usually bears a few flowers in autumn.

MAX GRAF. A trailing Rose with beautiful shiny foliage and large, single, pink flowers. A fine bank-cover.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER. The brightest of the Climbers, with fairly large, semi-double flowers of glowing scarlet. Strong, healthy.

PRIMROSE. A splendid yellow Climber with 2-inch double flowers of primrose-yellow.

ROSA WICHURAIANA. Memorial Rose. Small, shiny foliage and slender, pliable canes. Large, single, white flowers. A fine ground-cover.

SILVER MOON. Large, single flowers of pure white with prominent yellow stamens. An artistic flower which is very popular.

Tender Climbers

CLIMBING GOLDEN OPHELIA. A climbing sport of Golden Ophelia.

CL. KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA. Climbing sport of K. A. Viktoria.

CL. RADIANCE. Climbing sport of Radiance with same flowers.

CL. TALISMAN. This climbing sport of Talisman has larger flowers than the bush.

GAINSBOROUGH. Large, double, fragrant flowers of light flesh-pink.

MARECHAL NIEL. This grand old yellow Rose has never been surpassed for large size, perfect form, and wonderful fragrance on a plant with beautiful foliage.

ROSA BRACTEATA (Macartney). An evergreen Rose for the South. Excellent for hedges. White flowers from June until frost.

YELLOW BANKSIA (Lady Banks). This yellow form of the Banksian Rose will grow to the top of tall trees. Produces masses of small, double, fragrant, buff-yellow flowers.

Perennials

Perennials are the permanent plants for the flower borders and the cutting-beds. With ordinary care and a periodic lifting and dividing of the kinds that spread, they increase in beauty and usefulness each year.

ÆTHIONEMA CORIDIFOLIUM. Lebanon Stone-Cress. Plants to 10 inches tall, bearing rosy little flowers in short, dense racemes in May and June.

AJUGA REPTANS. Bugleweed. Low, spreading plants with attractive foliage and 6-inch spikes of blue flowers in May and June. Makes a fine ground-cover.

ALYSSUM SAXATILE. Yellow flowers in May and June. Ht., 10 to 12 in.

ANCHUSA MYOSOTIDIFLORA. Forget-me-not Anchusa. Low plants with large, heart-shaped, rough leaves and slender stems with clusters of small bright blue flowers in April and May.

AQUILEGIA, MIXED HYBRIDS. The Hybrid Columbines have a wide range of colors—whites, yellows, blues, pinks, and reds—and graceful long spurs. Ht., 2 to 3 ft. May, June. Mixed colors only.

Asters

MICHAELMAS DAISY.

CLIMAX. A branching variety with masses of lavender-blue flowers. Should be divided every other year. Ht., 4 to 5 ft. August, September.

NEW DWARF BORDER ASTERS. Low, bushy plants, rarely over 1 foot tall, completely covered with bloom during early autumn when low bloom is scarce.

LADY HENRY MADDOCKS. Pale pink.

MARJORIE. Bright rose-pink.

NANCY. Pale flesh-pink.

RONALD. Bright lilac-pink.

SNOW SPRITE. Semi-double; white.

VICTOR. Clear lavender-blue.

MAUVE CUSHION. A distinct Aster forming cushion-like plants 1 foot or more across and only 6 to 8 inches in height. Flowers are 1¼ inches in diameter, of soft mauve. Blooms in October and November.

ASTILBE (SPIRÆA). Fine garden plants with flowers in profuse, spire-like clusters. They bloom in early summer. We have three colors: Pink, Red, and White.

AUBRIETIA DELTOIDES. Mat-like plants with flower-stems 10 inches high bearing quantities of purplish foliage in spring.

CAMPANULA GARGANICA. Low, tufty mats with very light blue flowers having a white eye. Blooms in June.

Chrysanthemums

Chrysanthemums are the joy of the fall garden, with the Azaleamums coming into bloom early and furnishing low mounds of small flowers in good color. These are followed by the Korean Hybrids with delightful single and semi-double flowers on long stems for cutting. Both of these types are reliably winter hardy. The Shasta Daisy, which is also a Chrysanthemum, is included here.

CHRYSANthemum MAXIMUM. Shasta Daisy.

ALASKA. An improved Shasta with pure white, daisy flowers, 4 to 5 inches across. Ht., 2 to 3 ft. Summer and fall.

Chrysanthemums, continued

AZALEAMUMS. Plants 12 inches high and 2 to 3 feet broad cover themselves in early autumn with 2-inch double flowers. We have Bronze, Pink, Red, and White.

KOREAN HYBRIDS.

APOLLO. Bronze, old-gold, and glowing salmon. October 12.

DIANA. Chatenay-rose-pink, lilac-rose and soft salmon. October 12.

CERES. Old-gold, chamois-yellow, and coppery bronze. October 10.

MARS. Deep amaranth-red, changing to wine-red. October 15.

LOUISE SCHLING. Three-inch flowers of salmon-red, changing to soft bronze-salmon. Remarkably free flowering.

DAPHNE. Daphne-pink, with an underlying sheen of lilac-rose. October 12.

Delphiniums

They like a rich soil, well supplied with lime, and liberal feeding with wood-ashes and bonemeal. Cover the crowns with coarse sand or coal-ashes in winter. Spray occasionally with Bordeaux. Remove the spikes after blooming and they will repeat.

DELPHINIUM BELLADONNA. Branching plants with light blue flowers. Fine cut-flowers. Ht., 4 ft.

D. BELLAMOSUM. Dark blue form of Belladonna.

D., GREENBRIER HYBRIDS. A fine strain of the exhibition types with heavy spikes of flowers in various shades of blue.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS. Sweet William. Attractive plants bearing large, flat heads of striking flowers. Ht., 1½ to 2 ft. Summer. Mixed colors only.

D. CÆSIUS. Cheddar Pink. Cushions of glaucous leaves producing fragrant rose-colored flowers in May. Ht., 8 to 10 in.

DICENTRA EXIMIA. Plumy Bleeding-Heart. Plants 10 inches tall with finely cut foliage and racemes of small light pink hearts in May and June.

D. SPECTABILIS. Bleeding-Heart. An old favorite with little rosy red heart-shaped flowers in long, drooping racemes. Any good garden soil. Ht., 1½ ft. April-June.

DICTAMNUS FRAXINELLA. Gas-Plant. Plants 2½ feet tall with rose-pink flowers during June and July. Fragrant foliage.

DIGITALIS. Foxglove. Old-time favorites with long spikes of tubular flowers. We have one color, Deep Rose. Ht., 4 ft. June, July.

EPIMEDIUM. Fine plants for rock-gardens and semi-shady locations. The foliage is bronzy green and the small cream-white flowers appear in panicles in May.

FUNKIA (HOSTA). Plantain Lily. Handsome plants with long, wide, arching leaves and long spikes of lily-like flowers. Healthy and hardy. Ht., 1½ to 2 ft.

F. CÆRULEA. Blue. July, August.

F. LANCEOLATA. Lilac. September.



Most of them like rich soil and good drainage. Our list is not large, including only those plants which have proved successful almost everywhere. See color illustrations on pages 42 and 43.

GENTIANA SEPTEMFIDA. Dark blue flowers about 2 inches long in terminal clusters. Ht., 1½ ft.

GERBERA. Beautiful single flowers, 3 inches across, in a range of colors from white to brilliant scarlet. Must be protected with several inches of leaves or other mulch to carry over winter in the North. Assorted Colors.

GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA FLORE-PLENO. Baby's Breath. Bushy, 3-foot plants becoming a great globe of filmy white when in bloom. Requires lime.

HEMEROCALLIS. Day-Lilies. Perfectly hardy and will grow anywhere. Ht., 2 to 3 ft. May-August.

SINGLE YELLOW.

SINGLE ORANGE.

DOUBLE ORANGE.

PATRICIA. Fragrant pale yellow flowers in July. Ht., 3 ft.

HEPATICA. Liverleaf. Dainty little woodland plants holding their flowers 6 inches above the ground in early spring. Blooms are lavender-blue changing to white.

HESPERALOE PARVIFLORA. Red Yucca. A Yucca-like plant with rose-colored flowers. Ht., 4 ft.

HEUCHERA SANGUINEA SPLENDENS. Coral-Bells. Slender stems with loose sprays of drooping flowers of bright scarlet. Ht., 1½ ft. May-September.

HIBISCUS. Giant Mallows. Flowers often 10 to 12 inches across. They like plenty of water. Mulch heavily in winter. Ht., 6 ft. Pink, White, or Red.

IBERIS SEMPERVIRENS. Hardy Candy-tuft. Shrubby, evergreen plant which can be trimmed for a hedge. Masses of pure white flowers. Ht., 10 in. April, May.

IRIS CRISTATA. Crested Iris. A very dwarf early Iris with small lavender flowers, each petal bearing a yellow patch.

I. GERMANICA. Bearded Iris. Barely cover the rhizomes when planting. We have a fine selection of colors. Ht., 2½ to 4 ft. May.

I. KAEMPFERI. Japanese Iris. These do best in a sour soil near water. Large blue-white flowers. Ht., 3 ft. July.

I. PUMILA. Dwarf Iris. Useful in the rockery, as an edging, or in groups in front of the border. Ht., 6 to 8 in. April, May. Two colors: White and Blue.

I. SIBIRICA. Siberian Iris. Slender plants with lovely violet-blue flowers. Ht., 2½ to 3 ft. May, June.

MONARDA DIDYMA. Oswego Tea; Bee Balm. Fragrant purplish red flowers in July and August. Ht., 2½ ft.

OPHIPOGON JABURAN VITTATA. Grass-like plants with foliage light green at edges and violet-lavender flowers in autumn.

PAPAVER ORIENTALE. Oriental Poppy. Spectacular flowers on long stems. Pink, White, or Scarlet.

PENTSTEMON BARBATUS TORREYI. Tall spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers.

PEONIES. Shrubby perennials with attractive foliage and large, handsome flowers Ht., 3 to 4 ft. June. White, Pink, or Red.

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Greenbrier Phlox

1. E. I. FARRINGTON
2. RIJNSTROOM
3. DAILY SKETCH
4. JULES SANDEAU
5. SALMON GLOW
6. STARLIGHT
7. MRS. JENKINS
8. AFRICA

⑥

⑦

⑧

Phlox decussata

The garden Phloxes are the bright spots in the midsummer garden. They are easy to grow, can be increased by division every year or two, and are becoming more popular all the time. They want good soil, plenty of water during bloom-time, and an occasional spraying or dusting with a good fungicide to prevent mildew and rust. Cut off faded flower-heads so they will not drop seed. Ht., 2 to 4 ft. June to fall.

AFRICA. Deep scarlet. This is a midseason Phlox with symmetrical heads. Medium height.

PERENNIALS, continued

DAILY SKETCH. Light salmon-pink with carmine eye. The florets are extra large and it blooms in midseason. Tall.

E. I. FARRINGTON. Salmon-pink with white eye. A midseason variety which is really very lovely. Tall.

JULES SANDEAU. Rose-pink. Dwarf.

MISS LINGARD. White. Medium height.

MRS. JENKINS. White. Tall.

RHEINLANDER. Salmon-pink. Medium height.

RIJNSTROOM. Rose-pink. Medium height.

SALMON GLOW. Salmon-pink with lilac and white tints at center. Medium height.

STARLIGHT. Violet with a white star. Medium height.

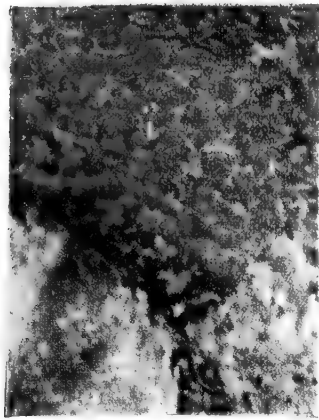
Phlox subulata • Moss Pink

Low, spreading, moss-like foliage which is covered in early spring with masses of flowers.

ROSEA. Bright rose.

LILACINA. Light lilac.

PHYSALIS FRANCHETI. Chinese Lantern Plant. Bushy plants bearing orange-scarlet, lantern-like fruits. Ht., 2 ft.



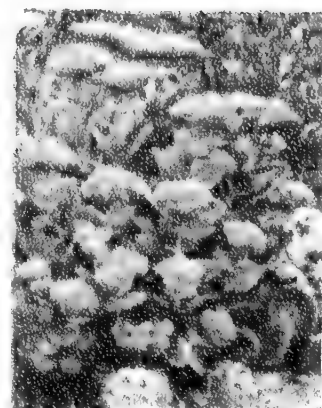
AUBRIETIA DELTOIDES



IBERIS SEMPERVIRENS



HEPATICA



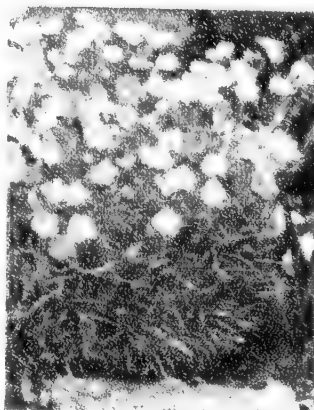
SEDUM SPECTABILE



ALYSSUM SAXATILE



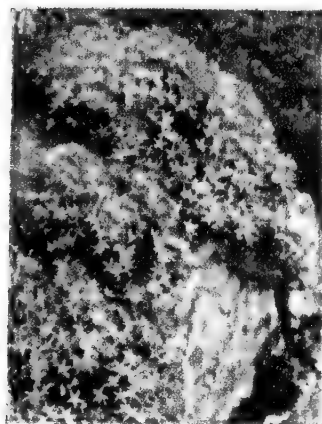
ASTER, MAUVE CUSHION



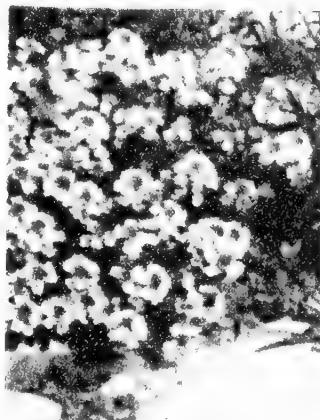
DIANTHUS CAESIUS



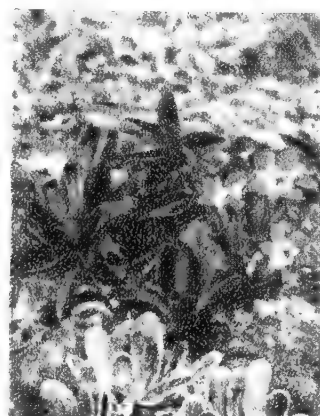
IRIS CRISTATA



CAMPANULA GARGANICA



ETHIONEMA CORIDIFOLIUM



GENTIANA SEPTEMFIDA



EPIMEDIUM

PERENNIALS, continued

PHYSOSTEGIA VIRGINICA. False Dragonhead. Tall plants for the rear of the border with long spikes of lovely soft pink flowers. Spreads rapidly. Ht., 4 to 6 ft. July, August.

SEDUM. Stonecrop. Fleshy-leaved plants useful in the rockery and wall-garden, and the erect-growing varieties in the border.

S. SPECTABILE. Tall variety with large heads of rose-colored flowers. Ht., 1 ft. August, September.

S., MIXED. Dwarf, spreading types for the rockery and wall-garden in variety.

STOKESIA CYANEA. Cornflower Aster. Handsome plants with large, shaggy flowers of clear sky-blue. Ht., 2 ft. July-October.

THERMOPSIS CAROLINIANA. Bright yellow flowers in June and July. Ht., 4 to 5 ft.

TRITOMA (KNIPHOFIA) PFITZERI. Long spikes of orange-scarlet and salmon flowers in August. Ht., 2 to 3 ft.

T., TOWER OF GOLD. Short spikes of golden yellow flowers from August to October. Ht., 3 ft.

VERBENA, LARGE-FLOWERING. Spreading plants that hug the ground and put up large heads of brilliant flowers all summer and fall. Not hardy North. Pink, Cerise, Red, or Lavender.

VERONICA SPICATA. Speedwell. Plants of easy culture, bearing long spikes of blue flowers. Ht., 2 ft. June, July.

VIOLA, JERSEY GEM. Violet-colored flowers on 6-inch stems from May to November.

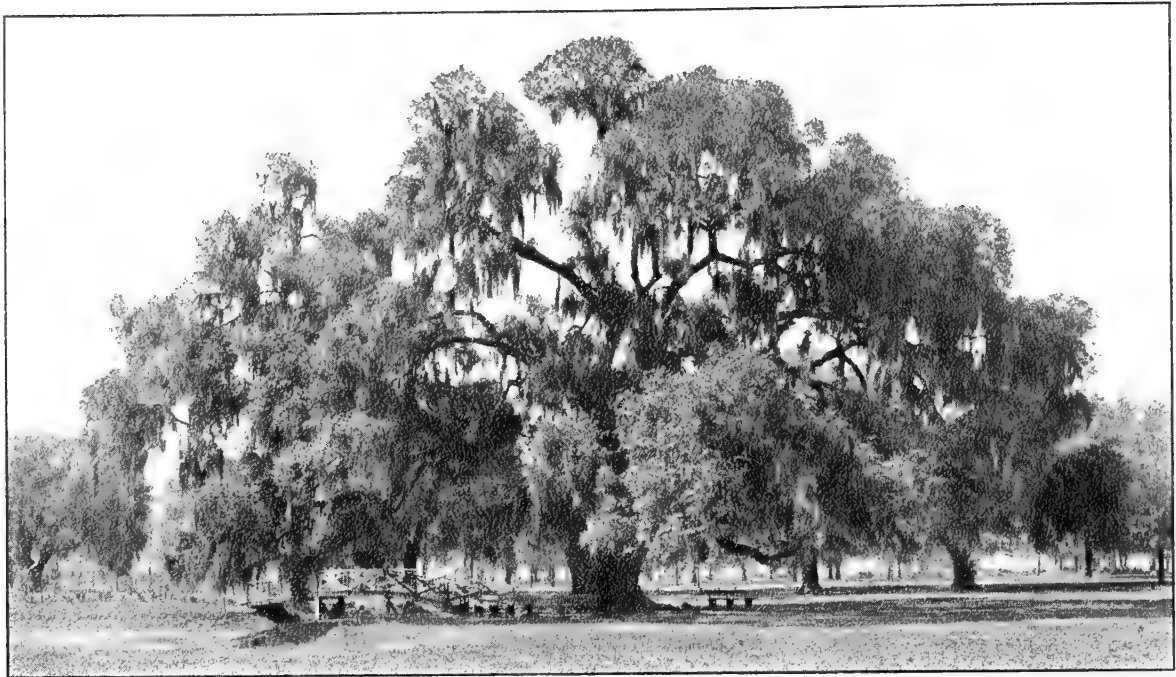
V. ODORATA. Fragrant, deep violet flowers on nice stems for cutting.

V., PRINCE OF WALES. Richly fragrant flowers of deep purple. A fine shade-loving variety.

V. ROSEA. Sweet-scented, red flowers with long stems. Fine plant.

YUCCA. Adam's Needle. Large, sword foliage and spikes of drooping bell-like white flowers in July and August. Ht., 5 to 6 ft.

Come to the Nursery and See Our Plants



QUERCUS VIRGINIANA (Live Oak)

Shade Trees



Shade Trees should be a part of every home, for whether the grounds are large or small they provide not only beauty but a place to sit out in the air on a hot day. In addition to furnishing shade and coolness for the family, they provide the necessary protection from the sun that so many of our garden plants require.

So cool and restful in their green clothing, in winter their bare branches are a joy to every lover of nature.

Nothing can compare to the majesty of a full-grown tree. Nature gives us trees to keep us from feeling too important, and whether we hear the winds whistling through their branches in a storm, or listen to a gentle breeze merely rustling their leaves on a summer day, they have a calming influence on the spirit of humanity.

Plant trees, and as you learn to know and love them you will find life broader and richer from their influence.

ACER GINNALA. Small tree to 20 feet with fragrant flowers. Foliage turns golden yellow in fall.

A. ORIENTALE (HETEROPHYLLUM). A small tree to 15 feet or more with variously formed leaves.

A. PALMATUM. Japanese Red Maple. Dwarf tree with foliage of shades of red and green in spring, turning to brilliant scarlet in the fall. Plant in full sun for best color.

A. PALMATUM ATROLINEARE. A variety with dark red leaves divided nearly to the base.

A. PALMATUM ATROPURPUREUM. Popular type with deep purple foliage.

A. PALMATUM, BLOODGOOD. One of the very best of the red-leaved Japanese Maples. A strong, sturdy grower, holding the pigeon-blood color of its leaves well into the fall.

A. PALMATUM LINEARILOBUM. A variety with the leaves divided nearly to base in linear lobes.

A. PALMATUM MULTIFIDUM ORNATUM. An interesting type with dark red leaves divided to the base in 5 to 9 pinna-tifid lobes.

A. PALMATUM MULTIFIDUM ORNATUM PENDULUM. A weeping variety of the preceding.

A. PALMATUM, OSHIO BENI. A variety with purple leaves which retain their color throughout the entire summer.

ACER PALMATUM RETICULATUM. A distinct type with leaves of greenish yellow with dark green veins and margin.

A. PALMATUM SANGUINEUM, SEIGEN. Purple Japanese Maple. A choice red-leaved Maple of recent importation.

A. PLATANOIDES. Norway Maple. Dome-shaped tree to 75 feet with large, shining leaves. Fine street tree as well as lawn specimen.

A. PLATANOIDES SCHWEDLERI. Schwedler Maple. A variety of the Norway Maple having young foliage of purplish crimson and maturing dark green with a suggestion of purple.

A. RUBRUM. Red Maple. Native tree with bright red blossoms covering ends of branches in spring and vivid scarlet foliage in autumn. Succeeds in ordinary soil.

A. SACCHARUM. Sugar Maple. A tree to 75 feet with yellow blossoms in spring and gay fall foliage running through yellow, orange, and shades of red. The source of Maple sugar.

ÆSCULUS CARNEA (RUBICUNDA). Red Horse-Chestnut. Tree to 40 feet. Flowers from pink to scarlet, in 8-inch panicles.

Æ. HIPPOCASTANUM. European Horse-Chestnut. A stately tree to 70 feet with 10-inch panicles of white flowers.

Æ. NEGLECTA. Pale yellow flowers veined red in 6-inch panicles on a tree to 60 feet.

ÆSCULUS OCTANDRA. Yellow Buckeye. Tree to 60 feet with yellow flowers in 6-inch panicles.

ALNUS HIRSUTA SIBIRICA. Variety of the Manchurian Alder in which the type hairs appear only on the midribs of the foliage.

BETULA NIGRA. River Birch. A type to 50 feet or more with reddish brown and silvery gray bark which always has a torn or ragged appearance.

B. PAPYRIFERA. Paper-bark Weeping Birch. Of all the Birches this has the whitest bark but the whiteness is not apparent until the tree is 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Beautiful and long lived.

B. PENDULA (ALBA). European White Birch. Tree to 60 feet with white bark peeling off in layers. Drooping branches.

B. PENDULA GRACILIS. Cutleaf Weeping Birch. A variety with finely cut foliage.

B. PENDULA PURPUREA (ALBA ATROPURPUREA). Purple-leaved form of the European White Birch.

B. POPULIFOLIA. Gray Birch. Tree to 30 feet with chalky bark.

CARPINUS CAROLINIANA. American Hornbeam. Bushy tree 30 to 40 feet high. Dark bluish green foliage which changes to scarlet-yellow in autumn.

CASTANOPSIS CUSPIDATA. Japanese Evergreen Oak. An ornamental evergreen tree resembling the chestnut and bearing 1 to 3 nuts in a tubercled husk.

SHADE TREES, continued

CELTIS OCCIDENTALIS. Hackberry. Native tree to 100 feet with rather rigid or sometimes pendulous branches and bright green foliage turning lighter in autumn.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM JAPONICUM. Katsura Tree. A beautiful tree of pyramidal form with heart-shaped leaves tinged purple in the spring, turning light green during the summer and taking on a golden tint in winter.

CLADRASTIS LUTEA. Yellow-Wood. Tree to 50 feet, bearing 1-inch, fragrant white flowers in May, followed by 4-inch seed-pods.

FAGUS SYLVATICA. European Beech. A compact tree to 75 feet with darker and glossier green foliage than the American Beech. In autumn the leaves turn brownish, retaining that color for a long time in winter.

F. SYLVATICA ATROPUNICEA. Purple Beech. Popular ornamental type with purple foliage.

F. SYLVATICA ATROPUNICEA RIVERSI. Type with very dark purple leaves sometimes nearly black.

F. SYLVATICA LACINIATA. Fernleaf or Cutleaf Beech. Very attractive type with foliage deeply toothed or lobed.

F. SYLVATICA PENDULA. Weeping Beech. A type with drooping branches.

FRAXINUS AMERICANA. White Ash. Tall, broad-headed tree with dark green, rather narrow foliage. Useful for street planting specimens on the lawn or in parks.

F. PENNSYLVANICA. Red Ash. A tree to 60 feet with 6-inch leaves pubescent beneath.

GINKGO BILOBA. Maidenhair Tree. Large tree to 120 feet, with a broad, branched head and fan-shaped cut or divided foliage. Because of its freedom from insect pests it is an excellent lawn specimen or street tree. The Ginkgo is the oldest tree in the world, being the only tree left over to us from a far prehistoric age.

GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS. Honey Locust. Hardy tree to 60 feet with light green foliage which turns yellow in the fall. It bears greenish white, fragrant flowers in long racemes, followed by ornamental pods.

G. TRIACANTHOS INERMIS. A variety with seed-pods to 1½ inches long. These become twisted, giving the tree an odd appearance.

GORDONIA LASIANTHUS. Loblolly Bay. Beautiful evergreen tree with 4-inch, white saucer-shaped flowers with yellow centers. Blooms profusely from early June until frost. One of the finest evergreens for this section.



GINKGO BILOBA (Maidenhair Tree)

LIRIODENDRON TULIP-IFERA. Tulip Tree. A lovely tree to 150 feet with greenish yellow tulip-like flowers in June. Smooth, dark gray bark. Leaves are bright green with square ends.

MELIA AZEDARACH UMBRACULIFORMIS. Texas Umbrella Tree. Deciduous tree with drooping foliage and radiating branches which gives an umbrella-like effect.

NYSSA AQUATICA. Tupelo Gum. Tree to 100 feet with 7-inch leaves and dark purple fruit 1 inch in diameter.

N. SYLVATICA. Sour Gum. A tree to 70 feet with wavy interlaced branches which are very interesting in winter after the foliage drops. Autumn foliage bright scarlet.

PHELLODENDRON AMURENSE. Amur Cork Tree. Tree to 50 feet with corky bark.

PLATANUS ORIENTALIS. European Plane. A majestic tree with bright green foliage and interesting because

the bark is always peeling off, showing patches of creamy white new bark and darker patches of older bark.

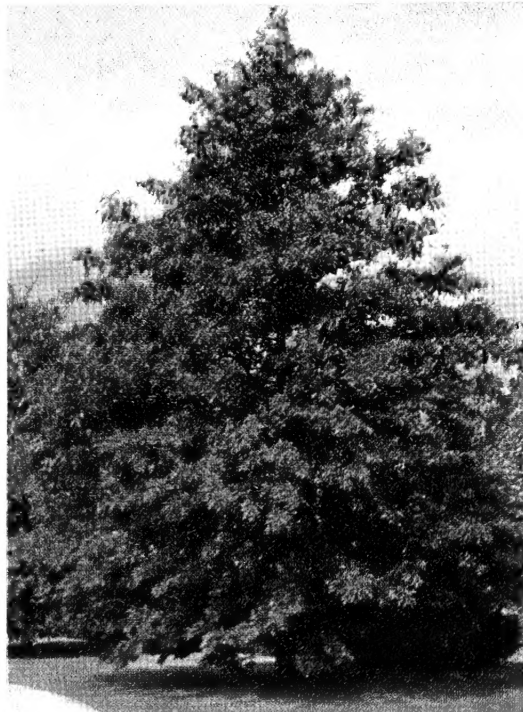
POPULUS ALBA. White Poplar. A tree to 90 feet or more with heart-shaped foliage, white or gray tomentose beneath. Should never be planted near drains.

P. ALBA PYRAMIDALIS (P. BOLLEANA). A type more columnar than the preceding.

P. NIGRA BETULIFOLIA. Birchleaf Black Poplar. Tree to 90 feet with wedge-shaped foliage, light green beneath.

P. NIGRA ITALICA. Lombardy Poplar. A fastigate type very popular as an accent tree or for forming a windbreak.

P. SIMONI FASTIGIATA. Narrow pyramidal tree to 35 feet. Rapid growing.

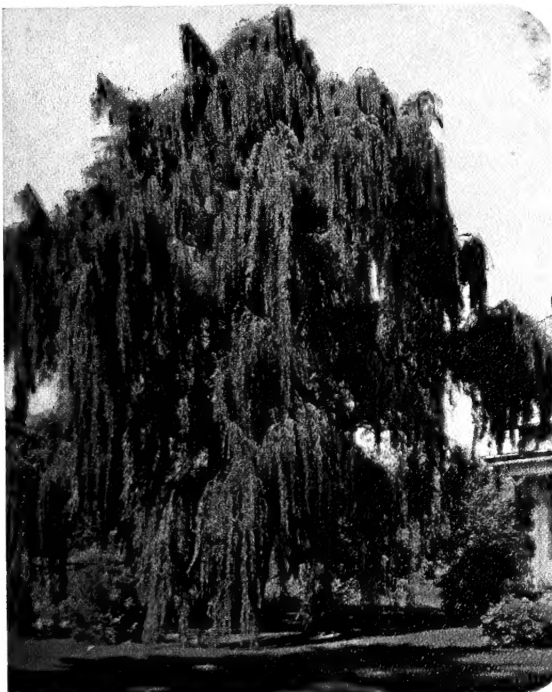


QUERCUS PALUSTRIS (Pin Oak)

GYMNOCLADUS DIOICA. Kentucky Coffee Tree. Tree 60 to 80 feet tall with thick branches and gnarled branchlets. This peculiar formation gives the tree an appearance of great age. It bears large red-brown pods up to 10 inches long. An interesting specimen.

KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA. Goldenrain Tree. A tree to 30 feet high bearing large panicles of yellow flowers in July. Fine specimen when planted in full sunlight.

LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA. Sweet Gum. Pyramidal tree to 100 feet, growing in swampy places. The foliage turns to a bright scarlet in early autumn and in winter the corky branches and deeply furrowed bark attract attention. Does well near the seashore.



SALIX BABYLONICA (Weeping Willow)



SHADE TREES, continued

QUERCUS ACUTA. Japanese Evergreen Oak. Small tree with wavy foliage.

Q. ALBA. White Oak. Long-lived tree to 80 feet with a broad, open head.

Q. BOREALIS. Northern Red Oak. A tree to 80 feet.

Q. BOREALIS MAXIMA. A taller tree with larger acorns.

Q. COCCINEA. Scarlet Oak. Gray-barked tree to 80 feet. Scarlet autumn foliage.

Q. CUSPIDATA. See **CASTANOPSIS**.

Q. DENTATA. Tree to 80 feet, 1-in. foliage.

Q. LAURIFOLIA DARLINGTONIA. Handsome tree with round-topped head and lustrous foliage. Evergreen in the South.

Q. MACROCARPA. Mossy-Cup Oak. Deciduous tree to 80 feet. Foliage to 10 inches.

Q. MONTANA. Chestnut Oak. Foliage turns dull orange in autumn.

Q. MYRSINAEFOLIA. An evergreen tree to 60 feet with 5-inch foliage.

Q. NIGRA. Water Oak. Handsome tree with slender branches.

Q. PALUSTRIS. Pin Oak. Fine specimen to 80 feet.

Q. PHELLOS. Willow Oak. A tree to 60 feet with 4-inch light green foliage.

Q. PRINUS. Basket Oak. Tree to 100 feet. Coarsely toothed foliage.

Q. ROBUR. English Oak. This historical tree grows to 80 feet or more.

Q. ROBUR FASTIGIATA. Columnar form of above.

Q. RUBRA. Spanish Red Oak. Large tree of broad, symmetrical form.

Q. SUBER. Cork Oak. A tree to 60 feet with thick bark yielding the cork of commerce.

Q. VELUTINA. Black Oak. Tree to 100 feet with foliage to 10 inches long.

Q. VIRGINIANA. Live Oak. A tree to 60 feet with evergreen leaves to 5 inches long. Hardy from Virginia south. See illustration on page 44.

ROBINIA PSEUDOACACIA. Yellow Locust. A tree to 80 feet with white, fragrant flowers in May and June.

SALIX BABYLONICA. Weeping Willow. Lovely tree especially when growing by the side of a stream or pool. Illustrated in color on page 45.

S. ELEGANTISSIMA. Thurlow Weeping Willow. Quite similar to *Babylonica* but has yellowish green bark.

S. PENTANDRA. Laurel Willow. A tree to 60 feet with long finely toothed foliage.

STYRAX JAPONICA. Japanese Snowbell. Tree to 30 feet with fragrant white flowers in long, drooping racemes in June.

S. OBASSIA. A tree to 30 feet with fragrant white flowers in 8-inch racemes.

SYMPLOCOS TINCTORIA. Sweetleaf. Partially evergreen tree to 30 feet with yellowish fragrant flowers in dense clusters followed by orange or brown fruit.

TAXODIUM DISTICHUM. Bald Cypress. A narrow pyramidal tree with cinnamon-brown bark and soft green foliage.

TILIA AMERICANA. American Linden. Tree to 100 feet bearing pretty little blooms in June which fill the air with fragrance and attract the bees.

T. CORDATA. Small-leaved Linden. A tree to 100 feet with foliage only 2½ inches long.

T. VULGARIS. Common Linden. An excellent street tree with 4-inch foliage, dull green above and bright green beneath.

ULMUS ALATA. Wahoo Elm. A small tree to 50 feet high. The branchlets have two corky wings suggesting one of its common names, Winged Elm.

U. AMERICANA. American Elm. One of America's handsomest and best-loved trees.

U. AMERICANA KLEMMERI. Tall tree with ascending branches forming a narrow pyramidal head. Smooth bark.

U. AMERICANA, MOLINE. Moline Elm. A new, fast-growing native with smooth bark and a vase-like form.

U. FOLIACEA DAMPIERI. Pyramidal Smooth-leaf Elm. Narrow-topped tree with broad, very deeply toothed leaves crowded on short branches.

U. GLABRA CAMPERDOWNI. Camperdown Elm. A weeping type with pendulous branches forming a flat, round head.

U. PARVIFOLIA. Chinese Elm. A hardy rapid-growing tree which is partially evergreen in mild climates. Small thick foliage.

"Come to the Nursery and See Our Plants"

We have presented this invitation several times in this Catalogue because we know that if you will come to the Nursery and see the plants growing, you will get a better idea of how they would look in your own grounds than you get from pictures or a written description. You may find something in the Nursery better suited to your needs than the plants you had in mind to order. Also, we have many new and rare plants that are in too small quantities to catalogue. You may find something among these to please you.

We want all of our customers to be satisfied and would much rather not sell you a thing than sell you something that would not give satisfaction.

Another reason why you should come to the Nursery is to learn under just what conditions your plant will do best.

And another reason we are inviting you is, we like visitors.



You Can Now Save a Generation in Planting Shade Trees

For those desiring immediate results we are equipped to supply and move large trees at reasonable cost. These operations require special equipment and skilled workmen, both of which we have. The picture above shows an eleven-inch-caliper Oak on its way to its new location in the naval operating base in Norfolk, Va., where it is now growing.

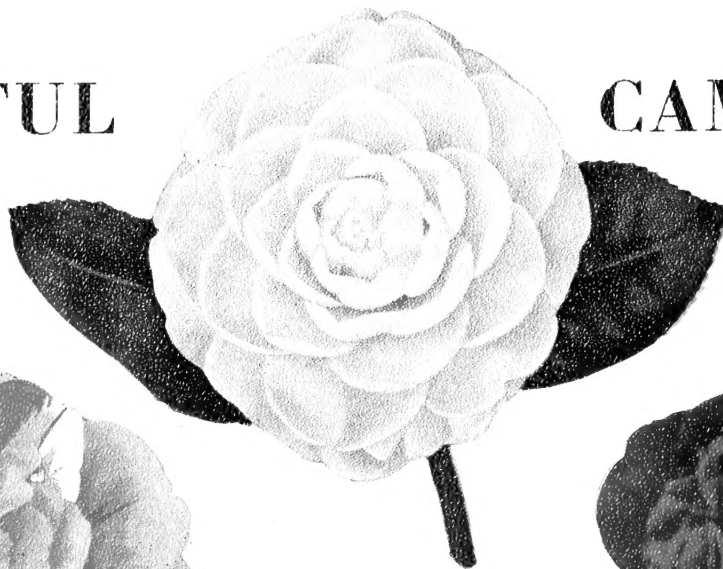
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Plants specially selected at the Nursery will be sold at prices commensurate with the value of the specimen chosen, irrespective of the listed prices

BEAUTIFUL

CAMELLIAS



PINK PERFECTION



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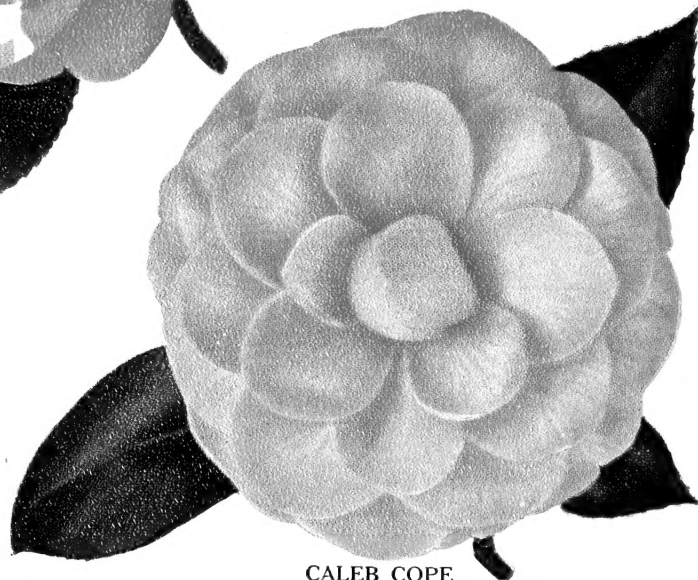
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